

Donconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 706.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th of June, at the FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON.

DELEGATES may be appointed—1. By Local Committees of the Society, and, in the absence of such Committees, by the Subscribers in any place where the number of such Subscribers is not less than twelve. 2. By meetings publicly called for the purpose. 3. By public ballot. 4. By writing—the signature of not fewer than twenty-five persons, in any town or district, being required for each Delegate.

It is not necessary that either the Delegates, or the parties appointing them, should have been previously connected with the Society; but an acceptance of an appointment by a Delegate will be regarded as an implied concurrence in the Society's objects, and in the propriety of organised effort to obtain for them legislative sanction.

It is requested that any further information which may be required may be applied for without delay.

By order of the Executive Committee,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London.

A PUBLIC SOIREE will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8, at the FREEMASONS' HALL, of which further particulars will be announced.

EXETER HALL.

ORATION on MILTON—THURSDAY EVENING, May 20.

Mr. T. MASON JONES will have the honour of giving an ORATION on MILTON—the Patriot, Statesman, Prose Writer, and Poet—in the LARGE HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, commencing at Half-past Eight.

Stalls, numbered and reserved, 2s. 6d.; West Gallery, reserved, 1s. 6d.; Area, 1s.; Back Seats and Orchestra, 6d.

Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; at all the principal Libraries and Music Shops; and at the Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

THE REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON

will deliver his LECTURE on the HUGUENOTS, in EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, 12th May, 1859, at Eight o'clock, on behalf of the LIBRARY of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Tickets for the Ladies' Gallery, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Area or Platform, 1s.; may be had of Messrs.

Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

Bull's Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Dalton, Cockspur-street.

Weston, Knightsbridge.

The Book Society, 19, Paternoster-row.

Williams, 29, Moorgate-street.

Calder, 199, Oxford-street.

Cotes' Library, 139, Chapside.

Warren Hall and Co., 19, Cambridge-terrace, Camden New-town.

Eastman, 85, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road.

Starling, 87, Upper-street, Islington.

Alvey, 67, Newington-causeway.

W. Tweedie, 237, Strand.

And at the Offices of the Society, 165, Aldersgate-street, City.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON will (D.V.) preach

the ANNUAL SERMON in aid of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, in the

NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH, REGENT-SQUARE, on

FRIDAY, May 13, at Twelve o'clock Noon.

THE REV. DAVID THOMAS will PREACH

at STOCKWELL NEW CHAPEL, on SUNDAY MORNING

next. Subject—"God's Method of Education." The "Biblical

Liturgy" will be used. Service at Eleven.

RE-OPENING CAMDEN-ROAD CHAPEL,

after the Erection of Galleries.

Next SUNDAY, THREE SERMONS will (D.V.) be preached.

Morning, by the Rev. FRANCIS TUCKER; Afternoon, by the

Rev. F. A. WEST (Wesleyan Minister, Hackney); Evening, by

the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL.

Services—Eleven, Three, and Half-past Six.—A Collection

after each Service.

THE DIAL—A PUBLIC MEETING will

be held in connexion with this subject on THURSDAY

EVENING next, at SUSSEX HALL, LEADENHALL-STREET,

at Seven o'clock.

The Chair will be taken by BENJAMIN SCOTT, Esq.,

Chamberlain of London.

The Meeting will be addressed by Rev. W. Roaf, of Wigan;

Rev. David Thomas, Stockwell; Edmund Beales, Esq., M.A.,

Barister-at-law; Henry Blake, Esq.; and other Gentlemen.

PEACE SOCIETY.

The Forty-third PUBLIC ANNIVERSARY of the PEACE

SOCIETY will be held in FINSBURY CHAPEL, MOOR-

FIELDS, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1859.

The chair will be taken by JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., at Half-

past Six o'clock.

Doors open at Six o'clock.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THURSDAY, May 12th.

MORNING.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held

at EXETER HALL, Strand. Chair to be taken precisely at

Ten o'clock, by the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

EVENING.—The ANNUAL JUVENILE MEETING will be

held at the POULTRY CHAPEL. Chair to be taken at Six

o'clock, by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.D.

ARTHUR TIDMAN, Secretaries.

EBENEZER PROUT, Secretaries.

Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

May 4, 1859.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the POULTRY CHAPEL, on MONDAY EVENING, May 16, 1859.

The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR at Six o'clock precisely.

The Rev. Dr. Boaz, from Calcutta; Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell; the Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A., of Bradford; the Rev. Dr. Tidman, and other Ministers, are expected to address the meeting.

EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 17th, 1859, in GRAVEN CHAPEL.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Six o'clock precisely, by W. HARWOOD HARWOOD, Esq.

The meeting will be addressed by several Foreign Pastors and other gentlemen.

Admission will be without Tickets.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, WHITE HART COURT, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely.

The Chair will be taken by Major-General THOMPSON, late M.P. for Bradford.

George Thompson, Esq., the Baron de Prasine, R. N. Fowler, Esq., and other gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR

EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

The FIRST ANNUAL MEETING will be held at FREE-MASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, on TUESDAY, May 17th, 1859.

The chair will be taken by the Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P., at Three o'clock.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon, Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, Rev. W. Arthur, J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., and others, will address the meeting.

H. CARRE TUCKER, Hon. Secretary.

J. H. TITCOMB, M.A., Clerical Secretary.

Tickets may be obtained at the Society's Office, 5, Robert-street, Adelphi; Messrs. Seeley's, Hanover-street, Fleet-street, and Islington-green; Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly; Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street; Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Messrs. Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's-churchyard; and at the offices of the Church Missionary, London Missionary, Wesleyan Missionary, Baptist Missionary, and Religious Tract Societies.

CONTRIBUTIONS received at the Society's Office, and by Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co., 1, Pall-mall East.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the various RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, at Exeter Hall and elsewhere, will appear in the "WESLEYAN TIMES."

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.—The number of the "Wesleyan Times" printed for the first quarter of 1859 was over 79,000, showing an average issue of above 6,000 weekly. The list of subscribers is increasing daily, and far exceeding in rapidity of progress the most sanguine expectations of the Proprietor, who has no doubt that, in the course of a few months, it will reach 10,000 weekly, which is the lowest number he has fixed upon as the result of his labours.

The "Wesleyan Times" is published every Monday, price 4d., by John Kaye, 5, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY of considerable experience in tuition, a member of a Christian Church, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT after Midsummer. Qualifications—English, thoroughly; French, acquired in Paris; superior Music; Singing, Drawing, and the rudiments of German. A liberal salary expected.

Address, S. T., 154, Marylebone-road, N.W.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, as ASSISTANT

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YOUNG MAN, accustomed to the country trade.

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in the country, in an Established Business, a FIRST-

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The Advertiser, who is of good address, is open to an

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perience. Age, twenty-six.

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habits and obliging disposition, as an ASSISTANT in the

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Apply, stating age, salary, reference, &c., to Messrs. Nan-

celey and Co., Market Harborough.

A LADY of considerable experience in Tailor desires a SITUATION in a PUBLIC SCHOOL. The neighbourhood of Hackney or Clapton preferred.

Address, M. A., Mr. Rule, Jeweller, More-street, Hackney.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The Council are now prepared to receive applications from CANDIDATES for admission as STUDENTS for the MINISTRY at the commencement of the Session in September. Such applications will be received until the 1st JULY; but it is desirable to avoid unnecessary delay.

Candidates who have made the requisite literary attainments are permitted to enter for the Theological Course only. Students of this class admitted next Autumn will be of the proper standing to compete for the P. S. Smith Scholarships of 1859-60 and 1860-61, and the Yockney Scholarship of 1861-62.

There is a Preparatory Class for Students whose attainments do not enable them to pass the usual Entrance Examination, but who, in other respects, may be approved by the Council.

A few Students of mature age, but giving promise of ability as preachers, may enter for a shortened literary, in combination with the ordinary Theological Course, upon obtaining the special permission of the Council.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at the College, Upper Finchley-road, N.W.

WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play grounds are spacious. Two of Mr. Morgan's pupils obtained certificates of merit at the recent Oxford examination. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the pupils whose education they promote.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON begs respectfully to thank his Friends for their very liberal support during the two years he has been at Ramsgate, and to intimate that, having recently INCREASED his ACCOMMODATION, he will be able to RECEIVE a few additional YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS after the Midsummer Vacation.

The Pupils in his Establishment receive from himself and properly-qualified masters a first-rate Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education; and, in addition to thorough mental culture and discipline, great attention is given to their religious, moral, and physical training and development. The Domestic arrangements are on a liberal scale, and under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Jackson. In the proper season, the Young Gentlemen have the advantage of regular Sea Bathing, and Swimming is taught to those who desire it. There are no Day Scholars or Day Boarders admitted. Mr. Jackson's residence abroad has enabled him to gain a good knowledge of the best Continental systems of Education, and peculiar advantages are afforded in his Establishment for learning French and German.

Young Gentlemen are prepared for the New Examinations of the Universities, and at those lately held at Oxford and Cambridge his Pupils were successful.

Prospectuses, with further particulars, terms, references, &c., may be had on application.

TO the ELECTORS of WEST SURREY.

GENTLEMEN,—

The renewed proof of confidence which I have this day received at your hands demands my hearty acknowledgments, and I beg to assure you how gratefully I feel the honour, and how deeply conscious I am of the responsibility of a seat in Parliament at this eventful period of the world's history.

There is no privilege which I value so highly as that of being the freely-chosen representative of the people, returned for the fifth time as a member for your county, where I have passed the greater portion of my life.

With a sincere desire that I may be enabled faithfully to assist in fulfilling every duty which the safety of our country and the exigency of the public service may require,

Believe me, Gentlemen, to remain, Yours most truly,

JOHN IVATT BRISCOE.

Guildford, May 2, 1859.

TO the ELECTORS of the METROPOLITAN

BOROUGH of FINSBURY.

GENTLEMEN,—

You have done me the high honour of returning me as your representative by a much larger number of votes than has ever yet been polled in your Borough, while you have gracefully done an act of justice to my honourable colleague in recognising twenty-five years of faithful service by returning him at the head of the Poll.

I accept the grave responsibility of being your representative, with the earnest hope that I may, in the fear of God, so acquit myself in its discharge, as to merit the confidence you have reposed in me.

I trust that my warm-hearted friends may never regret the great exertions they have made, and, in thanking them most sincerely, I trust, on a future occasion, to number in their ranks all who have this time felt it their duty to oppose my return.

Gentlemen, I re-enter the House of Commons in eventful times. My intercourse with you of the last few weeks has deeply impressed me with the universal feeling which exists amongst you for the continuance of peace. I believe your Borough to be a fair type of the country at large, and if all who are returned to the new Parliament should possess the same earnest desire, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that if peace cannot be preserved, nothing but the most imperative necessity will have prevented it.

Begging you to accept my hearty thanks,

I am, Gentlemen, Yours very faithfully,

S. MORTON PETO.

12, Kensington Palace-gardens, May 2, 1859.

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

THE Nonconformist.

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Eccliaistical Affairs.

THE BULWARK OF PROTESTANTISM.

THIS, as our readers are well aware, is the choicest laudatory designation bestowed upon the Church Establishment by her friends and supporters. The strength of the United Church of England and Ireland, as against the encroachments of Popery, is assumed to lie in her political position. Destroy the special relationship she retains to the civil authority of the realm—despoil her of her ascendancy—place her upon a level of equality with the self-supporting and self-governing sections of the Christian community—in a word, shift her from a legal foundation, and make her rest for support and guidance exclusively upon her religious character, and, if you may believe her noisiest advocates, the progress of Popery in this realm would encounter no insurmountable barrier. The orthodoxy of her articles, the devotional beauty of her liturgical services, the wisdom of her episcopate, the fervid affection of her members, would present but too feeble an obstacle to the swelling tide of Romanism. Dissevered from the State, she would be as weak and helpless as "an unprotected female." It is her alliance with the civil power which enables her to cope with the "Man of Sin," and, whilst holding her own, to shield from tyranny all the lesser sects. This, in fact, is the all-sufficient reason why, instead of assailing her intimate connexion with the State, we Nonconformists ought to rejoice in it—why, instead of seeking religious equality before the law for all denominations, we ought to do glad homage to our exalted sister—and why, if we did but know our privileges, we ought to pay our Church-rates not only without grudging, but with grateful hearts. It is in the shadow of her political ascendancy that we have our security, just as the peasant's cot is safe under the walls of a fortress.

A very pretty argument, we admit—convincing, we dare say, to those who employ it—but—shall we confess our stupidity?—an argument which seems to us to stand on its head. We, too, see clearly enough that in the antagonism between Romanism and Protestantism, the unique relationship of the Church of England to the State has an unquestionable influence—but we cannot help thinking that it is on the wrong side. To our apprehension, the real "bulwark of Protestantism" is to be sought in the purity of the spiritual truths held by its disciples, in their individual freedom of conscience and sincerity of conviction, in their habitual reliance upon the unseen rather than the visible, in the moral calibre of their principles. Undermine or weaken these elements, and you prepare the way for the rapid success of Popery. Whereas, the political position of the Church of England introduces the one element of danger. No doubt, if one Church must be elevated to supremacy by the law of the land, it is better for all of us that it should be Protestant and not Papal. But we see no "must" in the matter. We know not that the Protestants of South Australia find themselves under peculiar disadvantage, in their contest with Popery, arising out of the inde-

pendence of State support and control enjoyed in common by all sects—neither do we see how if, in Great Britain, the law lent its protection to all, but its favours to none, Romanism would increase its power or extend its triumphs. It is only as a Political Church that Protestants can affect to fear the Church of Rome—on all other grounds they profess to occupy a higher position. Now, why have we touched this question? Our readers know full well that we, at any rate, have never exhibited symptoms of Poperyphobia. When this country was carried away by a sort of religious panic, and one might have thought that, like the Sepoy army in Bengal, it expected to be made Papal by fraud or force, we showed no alarm, nor did we deign to budge an inch from our principles. We have never asked for Nonconformists what we were not equally desirous to give to Roman Catholics. Regarded as an ecclesiastical institution, we have, perhaps, less sympathy with the Church of Rome than very many of those who systematically denounce her—but, contending, as we have always done, that the State should deal with citizens merely in their civic capacity, and should decline to recognise Churches, which, after all, are merely the ecclesiastical associations into which, for spiritual purposes, they choose to organise themselves, we have invariably desired the same freedom for all, quite irrespectively of creed or discipline. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to what is going forward in the political world—nor would we if we could. Several rather suspicious-looking facts indicated what the recent elections have but too strongly confirmed—that the Derby Government, conscious of their essential weakness, but strongly tenacious of power, and in their desperation casting about on all sides for support, have been pursuing a course in reference to Romanism in this country, which, if it does not open the eyes of our Church Establishment friends, will, at least, prove them to be incurably blind.

It came out at the Dundalk hustings, from the lips, too, of Mr. Bowyer, the champion of Ultramontanism in these realms, that the Roman Catholics had good reason to be satisfied with the present Administration, as evincing a ready disposition to do them substantial service. Something in the shape of earnest has already been given them in raising the pay, and increasing the number, of their military chaplains—but more is in expectation. Mr. Bowyer has grounds for hoping that a Royal charter will shortly be conferred on the Roman Catholic University of Dublin—and it is tolerably evident that the Roman Catholic Liberals, both in Ireland and in England, have been wonderfully conciliated towards Derby-Disraelism by the expectation. Government have played their cards skilfully enough during the election. They have been liberal of promises to all sorts of interests—but especially to the Beer interest, and the Catholic interest. Happily, they have just sufficiently succeeded to win them infamy, but not to consolidate their power.

For ourselves, we cannot profess to be scandalised at what has been done in this direction, although we certainly see little to admire in the motive which has prompted it. We do not believe that the safety of Protestantism is concerned in the exclusion of Roman Catholic chaplains from our army and our garrisons, or in the payment of them, when employed, by a smaller stipend than that allotted to their Church-of-England colleagues. A Royal charter which shall give effect to academical degrees may, for aught we know, be as safely bestowed upon the Catholic University of Dublin, as upon the unsectarian University of London. If such arrangements are to be deemed expedient for civic ends, and really implied no ecclesiastical significance, as would be the case under the state of things we advocate, we should have very little to complain of, and quite as little to fear. But under the existing system, who does not see that if Protestantism is being endangered by these manoeuvres, it is just because Protestantism is

committed to the supposed guardianship of a political chief? The guns which arm the "bulwark" are being turned upon the garrison. The very man, and the very party, who, of all others, are most closely identified with the maintenance intact of the Church Establishment, are effecting the widest breaches in her walls. The spear on which the Church delights to lean snaps in twain and pierces her own side. So it has ever been with the system which commits religious interests to political arrangements. *Nusquam tuta fides.* Trust in princes always ends in disappointment. The idol is always discovered to be worthless in the hour of trial. Woe betide the Protestant people who have no better bulwark for their religion than political ascendancy! Miserable is the case of that Church the safety of which is in the hands of a Prime Minister! When will our friends of the Establishment see this? What further painful experience do they yearn after? How much longer will they shut their eyes, and open their mouths, and wait what the Cabinet will send them?

TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

The Triennial Conference of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, postponed on account of the general election, will be held on Tuesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 8th of June, in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. At that time the new Parliament will be sitting, and we need hardly point out how materially the coming Conference may be made to influence the policy which will be pursued in the Legislature in reference to Church-rates and other ecclesiastical questions. We earnestly hope that the friends of the Society will, as far as lies in their power, make the assembly in point of numbers and influence at least equal to those which have preceded it. At present we will do no more than invite attention to the following extract from the *Liberator* for the present month:—

With the exception of the present Executives, and of M.P.'s whom they may invite, it will be composed exclusively of individuals delegated by those who concur in the society's objects, and in the necessity for such an organisation as a means of attaining them. Local Committees of the society—subscribers in any place where they are not less than twelve in number—public bodies—meetings called for the purpose, and any twenty-five persons resident in the same neighbourhood, may nominate delegates. While, therefore, the representative character of the assembly will be preserved, the utmost facility will be afforded for bringing together from all parts of the kingdom those who wish to share in the responsibility of shaping and of directing for another triennial period an organisation which, it is allowed, has become a political power, and is capable of exerting no inconsiderable influence on the politico-ecclesiastical movements of the country.

On every similar occasion the invitation given to those who may not hitherto have associated themselves with the society has brought new friends into its ranks, and imparted new vigour to its operations. May we not confidently reckon that it will be so now? At no time has the society been the object of so much confidence on the part of the great body of Dissenters; never were its correspondents so numerous; never has its help been sought for in so many quarters, and for such varied purposes. It has given ungrudgingly, and in all directions, and to all kinds of people, information, advice, and personal service; and now it asks for an appropriate return, in a form which will consolidate its forces, and enable it to set out afresh on a career of wider usefulness, and of continually increasing prosperity.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND HIS CLERGY.

The Bishop of Oxford has just issued a reply to the remonstrance which was made to him a short time back against certain Romanising practices in his diocese. His lordship denies the existence to any great extent of "distrust and dissatisfaction" as stated in the document, and refers to the address presented to him signed by a number of rural deans, and said to express the sentiments of five-sixths of his clergy, in proof of the absence of such dissatisfaction. His lordship then proceeds to notice the five innovations complained of by the remonstrants. In reference to the "processions" alluded to, he denies that they had anything of a Romish tendency in them, any

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TO DRAPERS DISPOSING of their BUSINESS.—J. A. SMITH, DRAPER, MARKET-PLACE, WATFORD, HERTS. Valuer of Drapers' Stocks generally, will be glad to forward Card of Terms to any one who wishes either to Buy or Sell a Stock. Twenty-five years' experience in the Trade, part of which in the Wholesale.

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FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.
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DIVIDEND TEN PER CENT. was declared at the Annual Meeting of the LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited, 36A, MOORGATE-STREET, payable on and after the 18th May. The remaining Shares will be issued at 2s. 6d. premium. Deposits continue to be received at Five per Cent. Advances made on all approved securities.
ANDREW JAMES ROBY, Managing Director.

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Capital Stock 100,000l.

Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security. Deposits made by Special Agreement, may be withdrawn without notice.
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SCOTTISH BRANCH: 146, BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW.

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THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT and BALANCE SHEET to 31st December last, as laid before the Members of THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, at the GENERAL MEETING on Wednesday, 16th February, 1859, is now printed, and may be had on a written or personal application at the Society's Office, 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. To the Report and Accounts is appended a list of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the year 1858.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 706.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE BULWARK OF PROTESTANTISM.

THIS, as our readers are well aware, is the choicest laudatory designation bestowed upon the Church Establishment by her friends and supporters. The strength of the United Church of England and Ireland, as against the encroachments of Popery, is assumed to lie in her political position. Destroy the special relationship she retains to the civil authority of the realm—despoil her of her ascendancy—place her upon a level of equality with the self-supporting and self-governing sections of the Christian community—in a word, shift her from a legal foundation, and make her rest for support and guidance exclusively upon her religious character, and, if you may believe her noisiest advocates, the progress of Popery in this realm would encounter no insurmountable barrier. The orthodoxy of her articles, the devotional beauty of her liturgical services, the wisdom of her episcopate, the fervid affection of her members, would present but too feeble an obstacle to the swelling tide of Romanism. Dissevered from the State, she would be as weak and helpless as "an unprotected female." It is her alliance with the civil power which enables her to cope with the "Man of Sin," and, whilst holding her own, to shield from tyranny all the lesser sects. This, in fact, is the all-sufficient reason why, instead of assailing her intimate connexion with the State, we Nonconformists ought to rejoice in it—why, instead of seeking religious equality before the law for all denominations, we ought to do glad homage to our exalted sister—and why, if we did but know our privileges, we ought to pay our Church-rates not only without grudging, but with grateful hearts. It is in the shadow of her political ascendancy that we have our security, just as the peasant's cot is safe under the walls of a fortress.

A very pretty argument, we admit—convincing, we dare say, to those who employ it—but—shall we confess our stupidity?—an argument which seems to us to stand on its head. We, too, see clearly enough that in the antagonism between Romanism and Protestantism, the unique relationship of the Church of England to the State has an unquestionable influence—but we cannot help thinking that it is on the wrong side. To our apprehension, the real "bulwark of Protestantism" is to be sought in the purity of the spiritual truths held by its disciples, in their individual freedom of conscience and sincerity of conviction, in their habitual reliance upon the unseen rather than the visible, in the moral calibre of their principles. Undermine or weaken these elements, and you prepare the way for the rapid success of Popery. Whereas, the political position of the Church of England introduces the one element of danger. No doubt, if one Church *must* be elevated to supremacy by the law of the land, it is better for all of us that it should be Protestant and not Papal. But we see no "must" in the matter. We know not that the Protestants of South Australia find themselves under peculiar disadvantage, in their contest with Popery, arising out of the inde-

pendence of State support and control enjoyed in common by all sects—neither do we see how if, in Great Britain, the law lent its protection to all, but its favours to none, Romanism would increase its power or extend its triumphs. It is only as a Political Church that Protestants can affect to fear the Church of Rome—on all other grounds they profess to occupy a higher position.

Now, why have we touched this question? Our readers know full well that we, at any rate, have never exhibited symptoms of Poperyphobia. When this country was carried away by a sort of religious panic, and one might have thought that, like the Sepoy army in Bengal, it expected to be made Papal by fraud or force, we showed no alarm, nor did we deign to budge an inch from our principles. We have never asked for Nonconformists what we were not equally desirous to give to Roman Catholics. Regarded as an ecclesiastical institution, we have, perhaps, less sympathy with the Church of Rome than very many of those who systematically denounce her—but, contending, as we have always done, that the State should deal with citizens merely in their civic capacity, and should decline to recognise Churches, which, after all, are merely the ecclesiastical associations into which, for spiritual purposes, they choose to organise themselves, we have invariably desired the same freedom for all, quite irrespectively of creed or discipline. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to what is going forward in the political world—nor would we if we could. Several rather suspicious-looking facts indicated what the recent elections have but too strongly confirmed—that the Derby Government, conscious of their essential weakness, but strongly tenacious of power, and in their desperation casting about on all sides for support, have been pursuing a course in reference to Romanism in this country, which, if it does not open the eyes of our Church Establishment friends, will, at least, prove them to be incurably blind.

It came out at the Dundalk hustings, from the lips, too, of Mr. Bowyer, the champion of Ultramontanism in these realms, that the Roman Catholics had good reason to be satisfied with the present Administration, as evincing a ready disposition to do them substantial service. Something in the shape of earnest has already been given them in raising the pay, and increasing the number, of their military chaplains—but more is in expectation. Mr. Bowyer has grounds for hoping that a Royal charter will shortly be conferred on the Roman Catholic University of Dublin—and it is tolerably evident that the Roman Catholic Liberals, both in Ireland and in England, have been wonderfully conciliated towards Derby-Disraelism by the expectation. Government have played their cards skillfully enough during the election. They have been liberal of promises to all sorts of interests—but especially to the Beer interest, and the Catholic interest. Happily, they have just sufficiently succeeded to win them infamy, but not to consolidate their power.

For ourselves, we cannot profess to be scandalised at what has been done in this direction, although we certainly see little to admire in the motive which has prompted it. We do not believe that the safety of Protestantism is concerned in the exclusion of Roman Catholic chaplains from our army and our garrs, or in the payment of them, when employed, by a smaller stipend than that allotted to their Church-of-England colleagues. A Royal charter which shall give effect to academical degrees may, for aught we know, be as safely bestowed upon the Catholic University of Dublin, as upon the unsectarian University of London. If such arrangements are to be deemed expedient for civic ends, and really implied no ecclesiastical significance, as would be the case under the state of things we advocate, we should have very little to complain of, and quite as little to fear. But under the existing system, who does not see that if Protestantism is being endangered by these manoeuvres, it is just because Protestantism is

committed to the supposed guardianship of a political chief? The guns which arm the "bulwark" are being turned upon the garrison. The very man, and the very party, who, of all others, are most closely identified with the maintenance intact of the Church Establishment, are effecting the widest breaches in her walls. The spear on which the Church delights to lean snaps in twain and pierces her own side. So it has ever been with the system which commits religious interests to political arrangements. *Nusquam tuta fides*. Trust in princes always ends in disappointment. The idol is always discovered to be worthless in the hour of trial. Woe betide the Protestant people who have no better bulwark for their religion than political ascendancy! Miserable is the case of that Church the safety of which is in the hands of a Prime Minister! When will our friends of the Establishment see this? What further painful experience do they yearn after? How much longer will they shut their eyes, and open their mouths, and wait what the Cabinet will send them?

TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

The Triennial Conference of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, postponed on account of the general election, will be held on Tuesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 8th of June, in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. At that time the new Parliament will be sitting, and we need hardly point out how materially the coming Conference may be made to influence the policy which will be pursued in the Legislature in reference to Church-rates and other ecclesiastical questions. We earnestly hope that the friends of the Society will, as far as lies in their power, make the assembly in point of numbers and influence at least equal to those which have preceded it. At present we will do no more than invite attention to the following extract from the *Liberator* for the present month:—

With the exception of the present Executives, and of M.P.'s whom they may invite, it will be composed exclusively of individuals delegated by those who concur in the society's objects, and in the necessity for such an organisation as a means of attaining them. Local Committees of the society—subscribers in any place where they are not less than twelve in number—public bodies—meetings called for the purpose, and any twenty-five persons resident in the same neighbourhood, may nominate delegates. While, therefore, the representative character of the assembly will be preserved, the utmost facility will be afforded for bringing together from all parts of the kingdom those who wish to share in the responsibility of shaping and of directing for another triennial period an organisation which, it is allowed, has become a political power, and is capable of exerting no inconsiderable influence on the politico-ecclesiastical movements of the country.

On every similar occasion the invitation given to those who may not hitherto have associated themselves with the society has brought new friends into its ranks, and imparted new vigour to its operations. May we not confidently reckon that it will be so now? At no time has the society been the object of so much confidence on the part of the great body of Dissenters; never were its correspondents so numerous; never has its help been sought for in so many quarters, and for such varied purposes. It has given ungrudgingly, and in all directions, and to all kinds of people, information, advice, and personal service; and now it asks for an appropriate return, in a form which will consolidate its forces, and enable it to set out afresh on a career of wider usefulness, and of continually increasing prosperity.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND HIS CLERGY.

The Bishop of Oxford has just issued a reply to the remonstrance which was made to him a short time back against certain Romanising practices in his diocese. His lordship denies the existence to any great extent of "distrust and dissatisfaction" as stated in the document, and refers to the address presented to him signed by a number of rural deans, and said to express the sentiments of five-sixths of his clergy, in proof of the absence of such dissatisfaction. His lordship then proceeds to notice the five innovations complained of by the remonstrants. In reference to the "processions" alluded to, he denies that they had anything of a Romish tendency in them, any

more than the walking every year of the children of the different London schools in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral. The crosses in those processions had been used without the previous knowledge of his lordship, and were acts of indiscretion which would not, at his desire, be again repeated. He expresses his disapproval in general terms of all needless and unsettling changes in our churches and modes of worship, and though he could not condemn, as unlawful, any lawful ornaments already in use, he deeply regrets their introduction when it wounds the feelings or alarms the prejudices of his flock. In reference to the use of the cross, his lordship says that to place a material cross before the eyes of the worshippers is in any sense an object of adoration or worship would, in his opinion, be as culpable an encouragement to idolatry as it could be in the opinion of those complaining. The whole question was, whether, under the safeguards provided by the Church of England, and without attributing any sanctity or superstitious value to it, the cross might not be employed both as a sign and as a material symbol, reminding us of our redemption and of our profession, without the slightest risk of such a danger. The Church of England retained that limited use both of the sign and of the material emblem, which alone he justified; for he would not in the matter go one inch beyond what the letter of the Church of England law allows, or the spirit of Church of England doctrine suggests. In reference to the use of the stone altars, he says they are distinctly condemned by our ecclesiastical law, and none have been erected with his knowledge and consent. As to their removal by him, he states that his remonstrants have the same power for the purposes as he possesses, by having recourse to the Ecclesiastical Court. Having touched upon some minor matters, his lordship concludes by expressing his deliberate conviction that whilst we suffer much from the attempts made by a few, mostly inexperienced young men, to introduce among us unusual ornaments or ritual observances, we suffer quite as much from a querulous suspicious temper, leading others to whisper insinuations, and to stir up strife, to the grievous breach of Christian charity.

SEIZURE FOR CHURCH-RATES.—The following is a copy of a handbill being circulated in the town of Blandford:—

The churchwardens of this parish, Mr. W. T. Elgar and Mr. Robert Lock, in the exercise of the legal authority which they possess to compel those who dissent from the Church of England, to contribute towards the support of its worship, have caused to be seized two carts, from Mr. H. F. Fisher, in payment of 4l. 2s. 10d., the amount of rate demanded. The carts were disposed of in the Market-place, by Mr. Clarke, of Wimborne—the auctioneers of this town refusing to co-operate in such an unpopular undertaking. The amount realised was 2s. 6d., the real value of the property being about 10l.

CHURCH-RATE CONTENT AT HOWDEN.—At a recent vestry-meeting a proposal for a rate was met by an amendment moved by the Rev. C. Richards that the amount required should be raised by voluntary contributions. The amendment was carried by a majority of ten, the numbers being forty-three for, thirty-three against. The churchwarden, on being asked by the chairman, positively refused to comply with the resolution, and it was declared by him to be nugatory. A show of hands was then taken on Mr. Clough's proposition for the rate, which was lost by five, there being thirty-five for and forty against it. The churchwardens demanded a poll, and then commenced a scene of great confusion. The chairman refused to fix any period for closing the poll, stating that it should commence at once, and he should close it when he thought proper. The anti-rate party deeming the proceedings illegal, refused to poll, and most of them left the room. We understand the chairman closed the poll before eight o'clock the same evening, the number of votes then recorded being forty-eight in favour of the rate and three against it.

CHURCH-RATE CONTENT AT BASINGSTOKE.—A meeting of the ratepayers of Basingstoke, Hants, was held last Thursday, for the purpose of laying a rate of threepence in the pound. The Dissenters and others opposed to Church-rates, met at the vestry and proposed as an amendment to the motion for a vote, that a voluntary subscription should be opened. The chairman would not permit this amendment to be put, whereupon another was proposed, viz.:—"That there should be no rate." For this amendment no one was allowed to speak; but it was instantly put to the meeting, and though there was a clear majority in its favour, the vicar threw the onus of demanding a poll on the anti-rate party. The poll was granted, and fixed for Friday, to open at ten, a.m., and to close at four, p.m., "if the vicar should think it necessary." The anti-rate party spared no exertions to get together their friends to the poll and had great hopes of a majority; but the close of the poll gave the pro-rate party a majority of 46; this majority, however, was too great if the votes of the occupiers of small tenements had been accepted; 33 such votes were tendered against the rate and were refused, reducing the majority for the rate to 13; and if the number of persons voting, instead of the number of votes polled, were reckoned, there would be a majority of 18 persons against the rate; 119 having voted for the rate, and 137 against it.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BANGOR.—We believe that we can confidently state that the Rev. Richard Maurice Bonnor, Vicar of Ruabon, near Wrexham, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Bangor, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Bethel. This appointment of Lord Derby's, we are assured, will

give great satisfaction to all the lovers of the Celtic tongue, as Mr. Bonnor is understood to be a perfect master of the Welsh language.—*Manchester Examiner.*

SUNDAY CABS AT HARRGATE.—The Improvement Commissioners of Harrogate, on Monday week, determined not to allow cab proprietors and drivers to stand on the public stands to ply for hire on Sundays.

PRIZE ESSAY ON INDIA.—We have heard that the adjudicators of the prize of fifty guineas offered by the Editor of the *Dublin University Magazine* for an Essay on "The position which the Government of India ought at present to assume towards Christianity and Christian missions," have unanimously selected the Essay No. 6, distinguished by the motto, "Aug. Ep. 138, ad Marcellinum," as the best of the twenty-eight Essays sent in upon the occasion. The adjudicators were the Hon. Judge Longfield, LL.D., James A. Lawson, LL.D., Q.C., and the Rev. William Alexander, M.A.—*Record.*

THE MORTARA CASE.—REFUSAL OF THE POPE TO RECEIVE SIR M. MONTEFIORE.—The following telegram, dated Rome, April 28, has been received:—

To Sampson Samuel, New Broad-street, London.

Contrary to every expectation, I could not succeed in obtaining an audience of the Pope to present our memorial. Cardinal Antonelli received it from me this morning at the Vatican, and will hand it to the Sovereign Pontiff. The cardinal gave assurance of good-will towards the Israelites in the Papal States, and that everything will be done to prevent the recurrence of any similar case. The parents of the child Mortara can have free access to him. Mr. Odo Russell accompanied me. Pray inform the Lord Mayor, the Chief Rabbi, Sir Culling Eardley, and Baron Rothschild.

(Signed) MOSES MONTEFIORE.

Religious Intelligence.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION PRIZE ESSAYS.—The prizes for Essays on Sunday School work, offered by the Union, have just been awarded: the first to Miss Henderson, daughter of the late Dr. Henderson, and the second to the Rev. J. F. Sergeant. The committee have increased the second prize to 20l.

BARNSTAPLE.—The Rev. William Tarbotton, late of Limerick, has received and accepted a perfectly unanimous and enthusiastic call from the church and congregation in Cross-street Independent Chapel, in this town; and purposes to begin his ministry in this interesting and important sphere on Lord's-day, 29th of May.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—On Wednesday, April 13, special services were held in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. J. Russell Goulty, B.A., to the pastorate of the church assembling in Abbey-lane Meeting. The Rev. W. A. Hurdall, of Bishop Stortford; the Rev. Richard Allott, D.D., principal of Cheshunt College; the Rev. I. N. Goulty, of Brighton; the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, and other ministers from the town and neighbourhood, took part in the services.

THE TRANSVAAL BOERS AND THE MISSIONS.—A letter received from the Rev. R. Moffat, dated the Kuruman, January 3rd, says:—"On New-year's Day the three new missionaries—Price, Sykes, and McKenzie—arrived there, and that, after remaining four or five months at that station they were to proceed into the interior. The Transvaal Boers, however, intend to put a veto on their proceedings, and that since a late attack made by those Boers on a Batlappe tribe, by which several of the chief men were killed and many of their cattle driven off, they consider the whole country their own. The natives could not possibly defend themselves, as by a treaty entered into between the Transvaal Boers and the English Government, the natives were not allowed to obtain ammunition—while their enemies—the enemies of the coloured race—were allowed as much as they pleased. If something is not done soon to check the diabolical proceedings of these Boers, who are the out-and-out opposers of missionary operations, it is feared that they will carry their threats into effect, and expel the missionaries altogether." The wife of Dr. Livingstone gave birth to a daughter at the Kuruman on the 16th of November.

MIDDLETON, LANCASHIRE.—The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the New Independent chapel took place on Friday, in the midst of a large concourse of persons. James Sidebottom, Esq., of Manchester, officiating. In the evening a tea-meeting was held in the school-room; about 400 sat down. A public meeting was afterwards held in the chapel. Mr. Sidebottom presided during the former part of the meeting, and the Rev. S. Shaw the latter. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, Revs. J. G. Rogers, H. W. Parkinson, J. Fells, Councillor Rumney, Messrs. Williams, Samuel Broom, J. Wolstencroft, John Jones, and Robert Wright. The meeting terminated near ten o'clock. During the evening it was stated that the estimated cost of the new chapel would be nearly 2,500l., and towards this sum there was already received and promised about 1,700l. In the course of the meeting, Mr. Sidebottom and Mr. Councillor Rumney each promised 10l. in addition to previous subscriptions of 20l. and 10l. each, on condition that the congregation raised another 100l. The proposition was taken up with spirit, and within a day or two the whole sum of 100l. was subscribed. Altogether the congregation has subscribed about 900l.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HIGHGATE.—This place of worship, for the use of the church and congregation of which the Rev. Josiah Viney is the pastor, was opened on Tuesday with appropriate

services. The building occupies a very eligible site on the summit of Highgate-hill. Its front is towards South-grove, close to the top of Swaine's-lane, and the rear overlooks the Highgate Cemetery. The Rev. John Stoughton preached in the morning to a large congregation, from Psalm xxiii. 6,—"Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever." At the close of the service a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen repaired to the light and commodious school-room beneath the chapel, to partake of a plentiful and unusually excellent collation, which had been provided and very tastefully laid out by the ladies of the congregation. The Rev. John Stoughton, at the call of the chair, expressed the pleasure he had felt in being able to comply with the request made to him to preach one of the opening sermons. The Rev. Chas. Gilbert offered his congratulations to Mr. Viney and his people at the gratifying events of the day. Tea was subsequently served, and at half-past six o'clock the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, preached to a crowded congregation.

Religious Anniversaries.

MISSIONS TO CHINA.

The missions to China was the topic of consideration at the annual breakfast of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, on Saturday, the 30th ult. Amongst the speakers was the Rev. Dr. Legger, who moved the first resolution:—

"That this meeting deems it to be the plain and obvious duty of this society to maintain and extend its mission in China."

He was happy to bear testimony to the way in which the missionaries of the Wesleyan and Independent churches had associated together in China. It was difficult to tell which was the Independent and which the Wesleyan. He believed they made a great mistake if they thought that China had heard first from them the sound of the Gospel. He did not believe the Primitive Church was so false in its duty as that, but that, before the Church of Christ was established in Europe, the Gospel had been preached in China. There was sufficient evidence to show that the Nestorian Christians had established a church there; but Nestorian Christianity had passed away, leaving no trace behind it. He regarded it as the peculiar distinction of the London Missionary Society, to which he belonged, to have been foremost in this field. He trusted that every other Protestant society in this country, the United States, and the continent of Europe, would furnish a noble contingent to this army of workers, who should all labour in one spirit for one common object—the winning of China, not for the Wesleyan or for the Independent churches, but for Christ. They would probably have to contend with Popery there.

If the various divisions of Protestantism were represented in China, yet Popery was in much greater force than they all. Protestantism had 100 missionaries there, but Popery had 300, and had the training and education of as many as 300,000 converts to its system. Though he did not think very highly of those converts, still it was a great fact, and proved that Popery had gained in China a local habitation and a name. They need not be discouraged by this, however, but let it act upon them as a stimulus to make them go forward with a firmer front and a more determined will. There was a spirit of devotedness in the Church of Rome with respect to China missions which he should like to see characterising the different sections of Protestant Christianity.

Dr. Horson, a medical missionary to China, said he had but lately returned from Canton. He had been for some time the only Protestant missionary in connexion with the British churches in Canton, and they could well imagine the joy with which he hailed the arrival of English Protestant missionaries. A hospital, which had been instituted and conducted under his direction, had been the means of opening up the Western suburbs, and one after another the British missionaries located themselves in that quarter. He could testify to the delightful intercourse they had together, tending to their own spiritual profit and the furtherance of the cause of Christ in Canton. In the midst of all their plans and labours they were summoned to leave the city in the expectation of an attack by a British force. They were, however, enabled to re-occupy the station at the beginning of the new year, when they all met for prayer, and to thank God for the favourable circumstances under which that re-occupation took place. He had left them but a short time since in perfect health, happy and earnest in their great work. They had begun to form a church there, which, he trusted, would prove the nucleus of a great and efficient missionary organisation.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society was held on Monday week, in Exeter Hall. The spacious room was crowded in every part. Thomas Farmer, Esq., occupied the chair. The following is an abstract of the financial account:—

HOME RECEIPTS.	
Mission House and Home Districts	£78,661 13 3
Hibernian Missionary Society	4,037 2 8
Juvenile Christmas and New Year's Offering	8,355 12 2
Legacies	4,892 13 1
Contributions for the Chinese Missions	321 10 4
Dividends	899 11 9
Interest	450 0 0
Total Home Receipts	£97,618 3 3

FOREIGN RECEIPTS.

Affiliated Conferences and	
Mission Districts	£28,614 16 8
Colonial Grants for Schools	2,943 16 11
Total Foreign Receipts	31,458 13 7

Total ... £129,076 16 10

The following is a general summary of the society's labours and agency:—

Missions under the immediate direction of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee and British Conference, in Europe, India, China, South and West Africa, and the West Indies.

Central or Principal Stations called Circuits, occupied by the Society in various parts of the world	151
Chapels and other Preaching Places, in connexion with the above-mentioned Central or Principal Stations, as far as ascertained	944
Ministers and Assistant-Missionaries, including five Supernumeraries	222
Other paid Agents, as Catechists, Interpreters, Day School Teachers, &c.	891
Unpaid Agents, as Sabbath School Teachers, &c.	3,346
Full and accredited Church Members	63,406
On trial for Church-Membership	3,271
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the Day and Sabbath Schools	42,788
Printing Establishments	5

Other Missions of the Society, having also relation to Conferences in Ireland, France, Australasia, Canada, and Eastern British America.

Central or Principal Stations called Circuits	358
Chapels and other Preaching Places	2,992
Ministers and Assistant-Missionaries, including twenty-seven Supernumeraries	534
Other paid Agents, as Catechists, Interpreters, Day School Teachers, &c.	809
Unpaid Agents, as Sabbath School Teachers, &c.	8,821
Full and accredited Church Members	64,759
On trial for Church-Membership	7,353
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the Day and Sunday Schools	74,402
Printing Establishments	3

RECAPITULATION.

Central or Principal Stations called Circuits	509
Chapels and other Preaching Places	3,986
Ministers and Assistant-Missionaries, including thirty-two Supernumeraries	759
Other paid Agents, as Catechists, Interpreters, Day School Teachers, &c.	1,100
Unpaid Agents, as Sabbath School Teachers, &c.	12,167
Full and accredited Church Members	128,165
On trial for Church-Membership	10,624
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the Day and Sabbath Schools	117,190
Printing Establishments	8

The speakers were the Rev. G. Osborne (Secretary), the Rev. J. Bowers (President of Conference), the Rev. Dr. Miller (Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham), Mr. Chappell (of Manchester), the Rev. E. Hoole, the Rev. Dr. Raffles (Independent), the Rev. J. Mullens (from Calcutta), Mr. Heald, the Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, the Rev. R. G. Jones (of Belfast), Mr. Pritchard (Consul in Fiji), the Rev. B. Gregory, the Rev. L. H. Wiseman, Mr. Goddard (member of the Legislature of the Eastern Province of South Africa), Mr. T. P. Bunting, and the Rev. T. Jackson. The collections at the various services amounted to 7904.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. PRITCHARD made the following statement relative to Christian missions in Fiji:—

Very little has been known of this Fiji group until within a very few months. There are 211 islands in this group, and in superficial area they are about equal to the kingdom of Holland when put together in the aggregate. The population numbers about 200,000. Some twenty years ago, every one of these 200,000 were most inveterate cannibals, and, as I said lately, at a little Bible-meeting, a few years ago the most delicate morsel you could offer to a chief in Fiji would be the tender limb of a child; that he would relish above everything else. However, now those chiefs who used to delight in eating each other have given many of their practices up, and at this day may be seen worshipping with your missionaries. In Bau, the capital of Fiji, where many thousands of Fijians have been cooked to feast the King and his ancestors, on the very place where no less than seven ovens once existed for cooking human beings, now stands a chapel. (Hear, hear.) In that same chapel I have seen over a thousand Fijians worshipping, with one of your missionaries leading the services. I have also seen in the same chapel the services led by a Fijian himself, who, only a few years ago, on that very spot probably, was dancing about over some victim that he was cooking for his chief. I will mention also that, although your society in London may direct your efforts, especially with regard to foreign missions, to converting the natives, the inhabitants of those fields of missionary work, sometimes the good that is done attaches to our own countrymen, or the people of our own colour. I would also bear my testimony to the remarks of Dr. Pomeroy with reference to the Sandwich Islands. There the whole people have embraced Christianity, although at one time they were almost as bad savages as the Fijians. There is now no trace of cannibalism. At the present moment, of the 200,000 Fijians, there are nominally attached to the Wesleyan Church 60,000. Most of them have given up their cannibalism within the last six or seven years. There are 100,000 who have renounced heathenism, but have not yet attached themselves to any Christian creed. So that, at the present time, they are greatly in want of teachers to mould the habits and ideas of these 100,000 Fijians. If you do not quickly send out more missionaries to Fiji these 100,000 men who have given up their former heathenism will be led into far worse practices—practices which it would be more difficult to eradicate than their heathen practices; for, unless the trader is a religious man, his influence is sure to prove injurious to the natives. (Hear, hear.)

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The annual soirée of the Evangelical Alliance was held on Tuesday last week at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; the Bishop of Down and Connor

in the chair. Amongst those present were Bishop Payne (of Liberia), Professor Hopkins, Dr. Pomeroy and Hoby, Rev. T. Marzials, the Revs. S. Minton, Tidcomb, Rogers, Veich; J. Farmer, Esq., J. Henderson, Esq., G. Hitchcock, Esq., Captain Layard, &c., &c.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY called the attention of those present to the peculiar circumstances in which the Italian Protestants were at present placed, and the special call which existed for sympathy and prayer on their behalf. The Rev. J. HINTON then offered prayer.

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN said that, though not a member of the Alliance, yet, sympathising most cordially in the work, and impressed as he was with the importance of exhibiting at all times, and especially at the present crisis, a state of brotherly union, he felt it was a just and noble dedication of the office with which he was entrusted in his own Church to preside over them in the Lord on this occasion. In the course of his remarks he said the Alliance had, in two remarkable instances, vindicated the great principle of religious toleration. When two Swedish ladies were imprisoned for becoming converts to the Church of Rome the society sent a respectful protest to the Swedish Sovereign; not that they had anything in common with the Church of Rome, but they felt that persecution for religious opinion was contrary to the spirit of the Gospel. (Cheers.) Again, when a little Jewish boy was taken from his parents to be educated in the Church of Rome, they raised their voice against that outrage.

The Rev. Dr. POMEROY, Secretary of the American Board of Missions, said that he had been requested to say a few words about the American revival. He could, however, convey but a very inadequate idea of it.

These revivals began alone in the closet with individuals, never in the great meetings which were spoken of. Sometimes this work would go on with Christians in their closets for weeks, and they would be getting lower in the depths of humiliation, under a sense of sin. But at last they would come out with a new joy and a brighter hope, feeling that they had got upon a higher spiritual level. When that point arrived, they might be sure that praying had been going on—not the ordinary kind of praying, but such as was witnessed when Jacob wrestled all night with the angel, and struggled, and would not let him go. Then, perhaps, the first man or woman you spoke to you would find with their heart softened or a tear in their eye. Multitudes would flock to the house of God; meetings for inquirers would then be instituted, where you would find from fifty to one hundred persons, each of whom felt himself to be a sinner, and was concerned for the salvation of his soul. One after another of these would be enabled to rejoice in Christ, and the pastors would feel that they were indeed gathering sheaves into the garner of the Lord. Just imagine such scenes as that, extending from town to town, and from state to state, and they would have a little idea of what was going on in America in 1858, when the number of converts was estimated at 350,000.

There was a point in this which had a relation to the spirit of the Alliance. Wherever there was a revival there was brotherly love. The speaker concluded by bespeaking the prayers and sympathies of British Christians for their brethren in America.

The Right Rev. Dr. PAYNE, an American bishop from Liberia, said he believed in the communion of saints, as the blessed company of all who, being united to Christ, worshipped and served him aright. His belief in this doctrine had given him the greatest comfort in his labours on the coast of Africa.

The Rev. THEOPHILE MARZIALS said some of the speakers had claimed their sympathy for the Protestants in Piedmont and in France. He would claim their sympathies for the whole of France, for the rulers of France, and for every Frenchman. He was surprised to see how Englishmen had their eyes blinded to many things that were very important. They did not seem to understand the effect which France must necessarily have upon their own country. There was certainly a great difference in the character of the two nations. The French character was very much like their own *vin de champagne*, apt to make a great noise, while the English national character resembled its black porter—very steady. Nevertheless, the French character could not but have great influence upon that of England. It was true that France was now a wretched country, yet, under God's blessing, it might rise to what it had once been. If France was brought to the knowledge of the Gospel, he maintained that she would prove a glorious instrumentality for the propagation of the truth throughout the rest of Europe. Nothing would avail for France but the religion of the Bible. She had had everything that could be wished for in the shape of mind—such men, for instance, as Thiers, Guizot, and De Broglie. There were no deeper or cleverer statesmen than hers. She had her poets, and men eminent in the march of progress; but what good had all these done? Nothing. France in the nineteenth century was not better than in the year 1792. But give France the Bible, and she would be a glorious instrument for propagating the truth throughout the whole of Europe.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY entered into some explanation of the course which had been pursued by the Alliance in the Mortara case, and in other cases in which the interests of religious liberty were concerned.

The doxology was then sung, and the meeting separated.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Poultry Chapel, the Lord Mayor in the chair. Most of the pews in the body of the chapel were occupied, and all the front seats in the gallery.

The proceedings were commenced with a devotional service, conducted by the Rev. W. Woodhouse and the Rev. W. O'Neill.

The Rev. W. BARKER, one of the secretaries, read the report, which stated that the present revived aspect of the association, in different parts of the metropolis and its suburbs, afforded cheering promise that as the direct agency of the churches it would again become as effective as in past and best days. Special means had been made during the year to counteract the impression which had gone abroad that the society was dissolved; and it was hoped that in future this wrong idea would not hinder the success of its collector. There were now seventy-five self-supporting auxiliaries to the society, and not a few of them were well able to assist the parent society. In March last 200 printed circulars were circulated by the society among the Congregational and Baptist churches of London, asking for statistical returns in reference to Christian instruction work, with a view to its methodising and increase. Out of the seventy-five associations, only twenty-two made returns. They possess 491 visitors, and have under their care 11,558 families, giving an average to each church of 525 families. They had been instrumental in prevailing upon 290 persons regularly to attend the house of God, and had relieved 1,241 distressed persons. Now there were in and around London 311 Congregational and Baptist churches; if, therefore, each of these churches visited the families round about them in the same ratio as the 22, and God blessed (their efforts in the same measure—and who shall say He would not?)—there would then be under the care of these two Christian bodies 163,275 families, or one-fourth of the families of the metropolis, and they would be the means of inducing 5,000 persons to attend the house of God additional every year. It appeared clear, therefore, that this society was needed as a central power to stimulate and aid each church to work in its separate society.

Mr. KILPIN, in the absence of the Treasurer, read the financial statement, from which it appeared that the year was begun with 226*l.* in hand, that that sum was increased to 381*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, and that there is now a balance in hand of 246*l.*

The LORD MAYOR then addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks he said:—

He believed it to be the duty of the Protestant Dissenting congregations of this metropolis, while they give a portion of their money for the support of another institution, never to forget that which is more in accordance with their own principles. Christianity was not sectarian; and he believed that Protestant dissent was not sectarian either, but possessed within itself a principle of great liberality; and he was anxious, therefore, to see all its institutions upheld by those who profess its principles. But, at the same time, he would hold out the hand of fellowship and help to his brethren of all other Christian denominations. The efforts of all the denominations united were not able fully to overtake the work, and therefore there was an ample field for the operations of this society; and it must be their duty to endeavour to get all the churches to work as the twenty-two had worked during the past year. He was fully satisfied from his own experience that the poor were willing to receive those Christian teachers who went to their houses in a right spirit, and gave them proper attention and respect. There was another thing which should recommend this society to the attention and support of the Nonconformist churches,—its missionaries were not bound, but perfectly free to advise the people they visited what place of worship to attend. He believed that would be found to be far better in practice than a general recommendation to go somewhere; because where this only was done the instruction imparted was frequently passed over without the effect it would have if the missionary could point, with the freedom he ought to possess, to a particular place where he knew the Gospel to be preached, and say, Go there. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES REED moved the adoption of the report and the appointment of the committee, and spoke of the society as resembling a man who had seen better days, and whom every compassionate heart was ready to relieve. The meetings of this society were at one time very large and enthusiastic, and it had led to the founding of the London City Mission and other kindred institutions. With such fruits, therefore, it should not be suffered to languish.

The Rev. W. TYLER having addressed the meeting,

The Rev. J. H. WILSON, of Aberdeen, was called upon for a statement of the result of his labours in London during the year.

During the past year it had been his privilege to occupy from forty to fifty pulpits, and to address meetings in upwards of sixty different places. In this way he had spoken to 88,000 persons upon the great topic of Christian duty and individual responsibility. The effect of these visits had been greatly to revive the work of Christian instruction in connexion with the churches. For instance, he visited one church in the East of London, and found the pastor, a most devoted man, much cast down at the state of things round about him. An arrangement was made for the gallery to be opened free, and the people of the neighbourhood were invited to attend by a systematic visitation of them by the members of the church. On the Sunday evening following a meeting was held to state the object in view, and set the work of visitation a-going; and ever since it had been in active and efficient operation in the district. Passing from the east to the west, he was able to report the commencement of similar operations in a totally different district, where the people were mostly rich, or well-to-do, but who nevertheless received the visitors with respect. Returning to the city there was one church with a Christian Instruction Society, having 45 lady visitors, 50 gentlemen visitors, who occupied about 35 districts; and they had visited some 900 families during the last year, inducing not less than 200 persons to attend the means of grace. No single missionary, however active or devoted, could of himself

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

more than the walking every year of the children of the different London schools in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral. The crosses in those processions had been used without the previous knowledge of his lordship, and were acts of indiscretion which would not, at his desire, be again repeated. He expresses his disapproval in general terms of all needless and unsettling changes in our churches and modes of worship, and though he could not condemn, as unlawful, any lawful ornaments already in use, he deeply regrets their introduction when it wounds the feelings or alarms the prejudices of his flocks. In reference to the use of the cross, his lordship says that to place a material cross before the eyes of the worshippers as in any sense an object of adoration or worship would, in his opinion, be as culpable an encouragement to idolatry as it could be in the opinion of those complaining. The whole question was, whether, under the safeguards provided by the Church of England, and without attributing any sanctity or superstitious value to it, the cross might not be employed both as a sign and as a material symbol, reminding us of our redemption and of our profession, without the slightest risk of such a danger. The Church of England retained that limited use both of the sign and of the material emblem, which alone he justified; for he would not in the matter go one inch beyond what the letter of the Church of England law allows, or the spirit of Church of England doctrine suggests. In reference to the use of the stone altars, he says they are distinctly condemned by our ecclesiastical law, and none have been erected with his knowledge and consent. As to their removal by him, he states that his remonstrants have the same power for the purposes as he possesses, by having recourse to the Ecclesiastical Court. Having touched upon some minor matters, his lordship concludes by expressing his deliberate conviction that whilst we suffer much from the attempts made by a few, mostly inexperienced young men, to introduce among us unusual ornaments or ritual observances, we suffer quite as much from a querulous suspicious temper, leading others to whisper insinuations, and to stir up strife, to the grievous breach of Christian charity.

SEIZURE FOR CHURCH-RATES.—The following is a copy of a handbill being circulated in the town of Blandford:—

The churchwardens of this parish, Mr. W. T. Elgar and Mr. Robert Lock, in the exercise of the legal authority which they possess to compel those who dissent from the Church of England, to contribute towards the support of its worship, have caused to be seized two carts, from Mr. H. F. Fisher, in payment of 14. 2s. 10d., the amount of rate demanded. The carts were disposed of in the Market-place, by Mr. Clarke, of Wimborne—the auctioneers of this town refusing to co-operate in such an unpopular undertaking. The amount realised was 5. 2s. 6d., the real value of the property being about 10l.

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT HOWDEN.—At a recent vestry-meeting a proposal for a rate was met by an amendment moved by the Rev. C. Richards that the amount required should be raised by voluntary contributions. The amendment was carried by a majority of ten, the numbers being forty-three for, thirty-three against. The churchwarden, on being asked by the chairman, positively refused to comply with the resolution, and it was declared by him to be nugatory. A show of hands was then taken on Mr. Clough's proposition for the rate, which was lost by five, there being thirty-five for and forty against it. The churchwardens demanded a poll, and then commenced a scene of great confusion. The chairman refused to fix any period for closing the poll, stating that it should commence at once, and he should close it when he thought proper. The anti-rate party deeming the proceedings illegal, refused to poll, and most of them left the room. We understand the chairman closed the poll before eight o'clock the same evening, the number of votes then recorded being forty-eight in favour of the rate and three against it.

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT BASINGSTOKE.—A meeting of the ratepayers of Basingstoke, Hants, was held last Thursday, for the purpose of laying a rate of threepence in the pound. The Dissenters and others opposed to Church-rates, met at the vestry and proposed as an amendment to the motion for a vote, that a voluntary subscription should be opened. The chairman would not permit this amendment to be put, whereupon another was proposed, viz.:—"That there should be no rate." For this amendment no one was allowed to speak; but it was instantly put to the meeting, and though there was a clear majority in its favour, the vicar threw the onus of demanding a poll on the anti-rate party. The poll was granted, and fixed for Friday, to open at ten, a.m., and to close at four, p.m., "if the vicar should think it necessary." The anti-rate party spared no exertions to get together their friends to the poll and had great hopes of a majority; but the close of the poll gave the pro-rate party a majority of 46; this majority, however, was too great if the votes of the occupiers of small tenements had been accepted; 33 such votes were tendered against the rate and were refused, reducing the majority for the rate to 13; and if the number of persons voting, instead of the number of votes polled, were reckoned, there would be a majority of 18 persons against the rate; 119 having voted for the rate, and 137 against it.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BANGOR.—We believe that we can confidently state that the Rev. Richard Maurice Bonner, Vicar of Ruabon, near Wrexham, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Bangor, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Bethel. This appointment of Lord Derby's, we are assured, will

give great satisfaction to all the lovers of the Celtic tongue, as Mr. Bonner is understood to be a perfect master of the Welsh language.—*Manchester Examiner.*

SUNDAY CABS AT HARROGATE.—The Improvement Commissioners of Harrogate, on Monday week, determined not to allow cab proprietors and drivers to stand on the public stands to ply for hire on Sundays.

PRIZE ESSAY ON INDIA.—We have heard that the adjudicators of the prize of fifty guineas offered by the Editor of the *Dublin University Magazine* for an Essay on "The position which the Government of India ought at present to assume towards Christianity and Christian missions," have unanimously selected the Essay No. 6, distinguished by the motto, "Aug. Ep. 138, ad Marcellinum," as the best of the twenty-eight Essays sent in upon the occasion. The adjudicators were the Hon. Judge Longfield, LL.D., James A. Lawson, LL.D., Q.C., and the Rev. William Alexander, M.A.—*Record.*

THE MORTARA CASE.—REFUSAL OF THE POPE TO RECEIVE SIR M. MONTEFIORE.—The following telegram, dated Rome, April 28, has been received:—

To Sampson Samuel, New Broad-street, London.
Contrary to every expectation, I could not succeed in obtaining an audience of the Pope to present our memorial. Cardinal Antonelli received it from me this morning at the Vatican, and will hand it to the Sovereign Pontiff. The cardinal gave assurance of good-will towards the Israelites in the Papal States, and that everything will be done to prevent the recurrence of any similar case. The parents of the child Mortara can have free access to him. Mr. Odo Russell accompanied me. Pray inform the Lord Mayor, the Chief Rabbi, Sir Culling Eardley, and Baron Rothschild.
(Signed) MONES MONTEFIORE.

Religious Intelligence.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION PRIZE ESSAYS.—The prizes for Essays on Sunday School work, offered by the Union, have just been awarded: the first to Miss Henderson, daughter of the late Dr. Henderson, and the second to the Rev. J. F. Sergeant. The committee have increased the second prize to 20l.

BARNSTABLE.—The Rev. William Tarbotton, late of Limerick, has received and accepted a perfectly unanimous and enthusiastic call from the church and congregation in Cross-street Independent Chapel, in this town; and purposes to begin his ministry in this interesting and important sphere on Lord's-day, 29th of May.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—On Wednesday, April 13, special services were held in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. J. Russell Goulty, B.A., to the pastorate of the church assembling in Abbey-lane Meeting. The Rev. W. A. Humdall, of Bishop Stortford; the Rev. Richard Allott, D.D., principal of Cheshunt College; the Rev. I. N. Goulty, of Brighton; the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, and other ministers from the town and neighbourhood, took part in the services.

THE TRANSVAAL BOERS AND THE MISSIONS.—A letter received from the Rev. R. Moffat, dated the Kuruman, January 3rd, says:—"On New-year's Day the three new missionaries—Price, Sykes, and McKenzie—arrived there, and that, after remaining four or five months at that station they were to proceed into the interior. The Transvaal Boers, however, intend to put a veto on their proceedings, and that since a late attack made by those Boers on a Batlaapee tribe, by which several of the chief men were killed and many of their cattle driven off, they consider the whole country their own. The natives could not possibly defend themselves, as by a treaty entered into between the Transvaal Boers and the English Government, the natives were not allowed to obtain ammunition—while their enemies—the enemies of the coloured race—were allowed as much as they pleased. If something is not done soon to check the diabolical proceedings of these Boers, who are the out-and-out opposers of missionary operations, it is feared that they will carry their threats into effect, and expel the missionaries altogether." The wife of Dr. Livingstone gave birth to a daughter at the Kuruman on the 16th of November.

MIDDLETON, LANCASHIRE.—The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the New Independent chapel took place on Friday, in the midst of a large concourse of persons. James Sidebottom, Esq., of Manchester, officiating. In the evening a tea-meeting was held in the school-room; about 400 sat down. A public meeting was afterwards held in the chapel. Mr. Sidebottom presided during the former part of the meeting, and the Rev. S. Shaw the latter. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, Revs. J. G. Rogers, H. W. Parkinson, J. Fells, Councillor Rumney, Messrs. Williams, Samuel Broom, J. Wolstencroft, John Jones, and Robert Wright. The meeting terminated near ten o'clock. During the evening it was stated that the estimated cost of the new chapel would be nearly 2,500l., and towards this sum there was already received and promised about 1,700l. In the course of the meeting, Mr. Sidebottom and Mr. Councillor Rumney each promised 10l. in addition to previous subscriptions of 20l. and 10l. each, on condition that the congregation raised another 100l. The proposition was taken up with spirit, and within a day or two the whole sum of 100l. was subscribed. Altogether the congregation has subscribed about 900l.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HIGHGATE.—This place of worship, for the use of the church and congregation of which the Rev. Josiah Viney is the pastor, was opened on Tuesday with appropriate

services. The building occupies a very eligible site on the summit of Highgate-hill. Its front is towards South-grove, close to the top of Swaine's-lane, and the rear overlooks the Highgate Cemetery. The Rev. John Stoughton preached in the morning to a large congregation, from Psalm xxxiii. 6,—"Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever." At the close of the service a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen repaired to the light and commodious school-room beneath the chapel, to partake of a plentiful and unusually excellent cold collation, which had been provided and very tastefully laid out by the ladies of the congregation. The Rev. John Stoughton, at the call of the chair, expressed the pleasure he had felt in being able to comply with the request made to him to preach one of the opening sermons. The Rev. Chas. Gilbert offered his congratulations to Mr. Viney and his people at the gratifying events of the day. Tea was subsequently served, and at half-past six o'clock the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, preached to a crowded congregation.

Religious Anniversaries.

MISSIONS TO CHINA.

The missions to China was the topic of consideration at the annual breakfast of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, on Saturday, the 30th ult. Amongst the speakers was the Rev. Dr. LEGGE, who moved the first resolution:—

"That this meeting deems it to be the plain and obvious duty of this society to maintain and extend its mission in China."

He was happy to bear testimony to the way in which the missionaries of the Wesleyan and Independent churches had associated together in China. It was difficult to tell which was the Independent and which the Wesleyan. He believed they made a great mistake if they thought that China had heard first from them the sound of the Gospel. He did not believe the Primitive Church was so false in its duty as that, but that, before the Church of Christ was established in Europe, the Gospel had been preached in China. There was sufficient evidence to show that the Nestorian Christians had established a church there; but Nestorian Christianity had passed away, leaving no trace behind it. He regarded it as the peculiar distinction of the London Missionary Society, to which he belonged, to have been foremost in this field. He trusted that every other Protestant society in this country, the United States, and the continent of Europe, would furnish a noble contingent to this army of workers, who should all labour in one spirit for one common object—the winning of China, not for the Wesleyan or for the Independent churches, but for Christ. They would probably have to contend with Popery there.

If the various divisions of Protestantism were represented in China, yet Popery was in much greater force than they all. Protestantism had 100 missionaries there, but Popery had 300, and had the training and education of as many as 300,000 converts to its system. Though he did not think very highly of those converts, still it was a great fact, and proved that Popery had gained in China a local habitation and a name. They need not be discouraged by this, however, but let it act upon them as a stimulus to make them go forward with a firmer front and a more determined will. There was a spirit of devotedness in the Church of Rome with respect to China missions which he should like to see characterising the different sections of Protestant Christianity.

Dr. HOBSON, a medical missionary to China, said he had but lately returned from Canton. He had been for some time the only Protestant missionary in connexion with the British churches in Canton, and they could well imagine the joy with which he hailed the arrival of English Protestant missionaries. A hospital, which had been instituted and conducted under his direction, had been the means of opening up the Western suburbs, and one after another the British missionaries located themselves in that quarter. He could testify to the delightful intercourse they had had together, tending to their own spiritual profit and the furtherance of the cause of Christ in Canton. In the midst of all their plans and labours they were summoned to leave the city in the expectation of an attack by a British force. They were, however, enabled to re-occupy the station at the beginning of the new year, when they all met for prayer, and to thank God for the favourable circumstances under which that re-occupation took place. He had left them but a short time since in perfect health, happy and earnest in their great work. They had begun to form a church there, which, he trusted, would prove the nucleus of a great and efficient missionary organisation.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society was held on Monday week, in Exeter Hall. The spacious room was crowded in every part. Thomas Farmer, Esq., occupied the chair. The following is an abstract of the financial account:—

HOME RECEIPTS.	
Mission House and Home Districts	£78,641 13 3
Hibernian Missionary Society	4,057 2 8
Juvenile Christmas and New Year's	
Offering	8,355 12 2
Legacies	4,892 13 1
Contributions for the Chinese Missions	321 10 4
Dividends	899 11 9
Interest	450 0 0
Total Home Receipts	£97,618 3 3

FOREIGN RECEIPTS.	
Affiliated Conferences and Mission Districts	£28,614 16 8
Colonial Grants for Schools	2,843 16 11
Total Foreign Receipts	31,458 13 7
Total	£129,076 16 10

The following is a general summary of the society's labours and agency:—

Missions under the immediate direction of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee and British Conference, in Europe, India, China, South and West Africa, and the West Indies.

Central or Principal Stations called Circuits, occupied by the Society in various parts of the world	151
Chapels and other Preaching Places, in connexion with the above-mentioned Central or Principal Stations, as far as ascertained	944
Ministers and Assistant-Missionaries, including five Supernumeraries	222
Other paid Agents, as Catechists, Interpreters, Day School Teachers, &c.	591
Unpaid Agents, as Sabbath School Teachers, &c.	3,346
Full and accredited Church Members	63,406
On trial for Church-Membership	3,271
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the Day and Sabbath Schools	42,788
Printing Establishments	5

Other Missions of the Society, having also relation to Conferences in Ireland, France, Australasia, Canada, and Eastern British America.

Central or Principal Stations called Circuits	358
Chapels and other Preaching Places	2,992
Ministers and Assistant-Missionaries, including twenty-seven Supernumeraries	534
Other paid Agents, as Catechists, Interpreters, Day School Teachers, &c.	509
Unpaid Agents, as Sabbath School Teachers, &c.	8,821
Full and accredited Church Members	64,759
On trial for Church-Membership	7,353
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the Day and Sabbath Schools	74,402
Printing Establishments	3

RECAPITULATION.	
Central or Principal Stations called Circuits	509
Chapels and other Preaching Places	3,936
Ministers and Assistant-Missionaries, including thirty-two Supernumeraries	759
Other paid Agents, as Catechists, Interpreters, Day School Teachers, &c.	1,100
Unpaid Agents, as Sabbath School Teachers, &c.	12,167
Full and accredited Church Members	128,165
On trial for Church-Membership	10,624
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the Day and Sabbath Schools	117,190
Printing Establishments	8

The speakers were the Rev. G. Osborne (Secretary), the Rev. J. Bowers (President of Conference), the Rev. Dr. Miller (Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham), Mr. Chappell (of Manchester), the Rev. E. Hoole, the Rev. Dr. Raffles (Independent), the Rev. J. Mullens (from Calcutta), Mr. Heald, the Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, the Rev. R. G. Jones (of Belfast), Mr. Pritchard (Consul in Fiji), the Rev. B. Gregory, the Rev. L. H. Wiseman, Mr. Godlontar (member of the Legislature of the Eastern Province of South Africa), Mr. T. P. Bunting, and the Rev. T. Jackson. The collections at the various services amounted to 790l.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. PRITCHARD made the following statement relative to Christian missions in Fiji:—

Very little has been known of this Fiji group until within a very few months. There are 211 islands in this group, and in superficial area they are about equal to the kingdom of Holland when put together in the aggregate. The population numbers about 200,000. Some twenty years ago, every one of these 200,000 were most inveterate cannibals, and, as I said lately, at a little Bible-meeting, a few years ago the most delicate morsel you could offer to a chief in Fiji would be the tender limb of a child; that he would relish above everything else. However, now those chiefs who used to delight in eating each other have given many of their practices up, and at this day may be seen worshipping with your missionaries. In Bau, the capital of Fiji, where many thousands of Fijians have been cooked to feast the King and his ancestors, on the very place where no less than seven ovens once existed for cooking human beings, now stands a chapel. (Hear, hear.) In that same chapel I have seen over a thousand Fijians worshipping, with one of your missionaries leading the services. I have also seen in the same chapel the services led by a Fijian himself, who, only a few years ago, on that very spot probably, was dancing about over some victim that he was cooking for his chief. I will mention also that, although your society in London may direct your efforts, especially with regard to foreign missions, to converting the natives, the inhabitants of those fields of missionary work, sometimes the good that is done attaches to our own countrymen, or the people of our own colour. I would also bear my testimony to the remarks of Dr. Pomeroy with reference to the Sandwich Islands. There the whole people have embraced Christianity, although at one time they were almost as bad savages as the Fijians. There is now no trace of cannibalism. At the present moment, of the 200,000 Fijians, there are nominally attached to the Wesleyan Church 60,000. Most of them have given up their cannibalism within the last six or seven years. There are 100,000 who have renounced heathenism, but have not yet attached themselves to any Christian creed. So that, at the present time, they are greatly in want of teachers to mould the habits and ideas of those 100,000 Fijians. If you do not quickly send out more missionaries to Fiji these 100,000 men who have given up their former heathenism will be led into far worse practices—practices which it would be more difficult to eradicate than their heathen practices; for, unless the trader is a religious man, his influence is sure to prove injurious to the natives. (Hear, hear.)

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The annual soirée of the Evangelical Alliance was held on Tuesday last week at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; the Bishop of Down and Connor

in the chair. Amongst those present were Bishop Payne (of Liberia), Professor Hopkins, Drs. Pomeroy and Hoby, Rev. T. Marzials, the Revs. S. Minton, Tidcomb, Rogers, Veich; J. Farmer, Esq., J. Henderson, Esq., G. Hitchcock, Esq., Captain Layard, &c., &c.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY called the attention of those present to the peculiar circumstances in which the Italian Protestants were at present placed, and the special call which existed for sympathy and prayer on their behalf. The Rev. J. HINTON then offered prayer.

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN said that, though not a member of the Alliance, yet, sympathising most cordially in the work, and impressed as he was with the importance of exhibiting at all times, and especially at the present crisis, a state of brotherly union, he felt it was a just and noble dedication of the office with which he was entrusted in his own Church to preside over them in the Lord on this occasion. In the course of his remarks he said the Alliance had, in two remarkable instances, vindicated the great principle of religious toleration. When two Swedish ladies were imprisoned for becoming converts to the Church of Rome the society sent a respectful protest to the Swedish Sovereign; not that they had anything in common with the Church of Rome, but they felt that persecution for religious opinion was contrary to the spirit of the Gospel. (Cheers.) Again, when a little Jewish boy was taken from his parents to be educated in the Church of Rome, they raised their voice against that outrage.

The Rev. Dr. POMEROY, Secretary of the American Board of Missions, said that he had been requested to say a few words about the American revival. He could, however, convey but a very inadequate idea of it.

These revivals began alone in the closet with individuals, never in the great meetings which were spoken of. Sometimes this work would go on with Christians in their closets for weeks, and they would be getting lower in the depths of humiliation, under a sense of sin. But at last they would come out with a new joy and a brighter hope, feeling that they had got upon a higher spiritual level. When that point arrived, they might be sure that praying had been going on—not the ordinary kind of praying, but such as was witnessed when Jacob wrestled all night with the angel, and struggled, and would not let him go. Then, perhaps, the first man or woman you spoke to you would find with their heart softened or a tear in their eye. Multitudes would flock to the house of God; meetings for inquirers would then be instituted, where you would find from fifty to one hundred persons, each of whom felt himself to be a sinner, and was concerned for the salvation of his soul. One after another of these would be enabled to rejoice in Christ, and the pastors would feel that they were indeed gathering sheaves into the garner of the Lord. Just imagine such scenes as that, extending from town to town, and from state to state, and they would have a little idea of what was going on in America in 1858, when the number of converts was estimated at 350,000.

There was a point in this which had a relation to the spirit of the Alliance. Wherever there was a revival there was brotherly love. The speaker concluded by bespeaking the prayers and sympathies of British Christians for their brethren in America.

The Right Rev. Dr. PAYSE, an American bishop from Liberia, said he believed in the communion of saints, as the blessed company of all who, being united to Christ, worshipped and served him aright. His belief in this doctrine had given him the greatest comfort in his labours on the coast of Africa.

The Rev. THIRPHILE MARZIALS said some of the speakers had claimed their sympathy for the Protestants in Piedmont and in France. He would claim their sympathies for the whole of France, for the rulers of France, and for every Frenchman. He was surprised to see how Englishmen had their eyes blinded to many things that were very important. They did not seem to understand the effect which France must necessarily have upon their own country. There was certainly a great difference in the character of the two nations. The French character was very much like their own *vin de champagne*, apt to make a great noise, while the English national character resembled its black porter—very steady. Nevertheless, the French character could not but have great influence upon that of England. It was true that France was now a wretched country, yet, under God's blessing, it might rise to what it had once been. If France was brought to the knowledge of the Gospel, he maintained that she would prove a glorious instrumentality for the propagation of the truth throughout the rest of Europe. Nothing would avail for France but the religion of the Bible. She had had everything that could be wished for in the shape of mind—such men, for instance, as Thiers, Guizot, and De Broglis. There were no deeper or cleverer statesmen than hers. She had her poets, and men eminent in the march of progress; but what good had all these done? Nothing. France in the nineteenth century was not better than in the year 1792. But give France the Bible, and she would be a glorious instrument for propagating the truth throughout the whole of Europe.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY entered into some explanation of the course which had been pursued by the Alliance in the Mortara case, and in other cases in which the interests of religious liberty were concerned.

The doxology was then sung, and the meeting separated.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Poultry Chapel, the Lord Mayor in the chair. Most of the pews in the body of the chapel were occupied, and all the front seats in the gallery.

The proceedings were commenced with a devotional service, conducted by the Rev. W. Woodhouse and the Rev. W. O'Neill.

The Rev. W. BARKER, one of the secretaries, read the report, which stated that the present revived aspect of the association, in different parts of the metropolis and its suburbs, afforded cheering promise that as the direct agency of the churches it would again become as effective as in past and best days. Special means had been made during the year to counteract the impression which had gone abroad that the society was dissolved; and it was hoped that in future this wrong idea would not hinder the success of its collector. There were now seventy-five self-supporting auxiliaries to the society, and not a few of them were well able to assist the parent society. In March last 200 printed circulars were circulated by the society among the Congregational and Baptist churches of London, asking for statistical returns in reference to Christian instruction work, with a view to its methodising and increase. Out of the seventy-five associations, only twenty-two made returns. They possess 491 visitors, and have under their care 11,558 families, giving an average to each church of 525 families. They had been instrumental in prevailing upon 290 persons regularly to attend the house of God, and had relieved 1,241 distressed persons. Now there were in and around London 311 Congregational and Baptist churches; if, therefore, each of these churches visited the families round about them in the same ratio as the 22, and God blessed their efforts in the same measure—and who shall say He would not?—there would then be under the care of these two Christian bodies 163,275 families, or one-fourth of the families of the metropolis, and they would be the means of inducing 5,000 persons to attend the house of God additional every year. It appeared clear, therefore, that this society was needed as a central power to stimulate and aid each church to work in its separate society.

Mr. KILPIN, in the absence of the Treasurer, read the financial statement, from which it appeared that the year was begun with 226l. in hand, that that sum was increased to 381l. 17s. 1d., and that there is now a balance in hand of 246l.

The LORD MAYOR then addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks he said:—

He believed it to be the duty of the Protestant Dissenting congregations of this metropolis, while they give a portion of their money for the support of another institution, never to forget that which is more in accordance with their own principles. Christianity was not sectarian; and he believed that Protestant dissent was not sectarian either, but possessed within itself a principle of great liberality; and he was anxious, therefore, to see all its institutions upheld by those who profess its principles. But, at the same time, he would hold out the hand of fellowship and help to his brethren of all other Christian denominations. The efforts of all the denominations united were not able fully to overtake the work, and therefore there was an ample field for the operations of this society; and it must be their duty to endeavour to get all the churches to work as the twenty-two had worked during the past year. He was fully satisfied from his own experience that the poor were willing to receive those Christian teachers who went to their houses in a right spirit, and gave them proper attention and respect. There was another thing which should recommend this society to the attention and support of the Nonconformist churches,—its missionaries were not bound, but perfectly free to advise the people they visited what place of worship to attend. He believed that would be found to be far better in practice than a general recommendation to go somewhere; because where this only was done the instruction imparted was frequently passed over without the effect it would have if the missionary could point, with the freedom he ought to possess, to a particular place where he knew the Gospel to be preached, and say, Go, there. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES REED moved the adoption of the report and the appointment of the committee, and spoke of the society as resembling a man who had seen better days, and whom every compassionate heart was ready to relieve. The meetings of this society were at one time very large and enthusiastic, and it had led to the founding of the London City Mission and other kindred institutions. With such fruits, therefore, it should not be suffered to languish.

The Rev. W. TYLER having addressed the meeting,

The Rev. J. H. WILSON, of Aberdeen, was called upon for a statement of the result of his labours in London during the year.

During the past year it had been his privilege to occupy from forty to fifty pulpits, and to address meetings in upwards of sixty different places. In this way he had spoken to 88,000 persons upon the great topic of Christian duty and individual responsibility. The effect of these visits had been greatly to revive the work of Christian instruction in connexion with the churches. For instance, he visited one church in the East of London, and found the pastor, a most devoted man, much cast down at the state of things round about him. An arrangement was made for the gallery to be opened free, and the people of the neighbourhood were invited to attend by a systematic visitation of them by the members of the church. On the Sunday evening following a meeting was held to state the object in view, and set the work of visitation a-going; and ever since it had been in active and efficient operation in the district. Passing from the east to the west, he was able to report the commencement of similar operations in a totally different district, where the people were mostly rich, or well-to-do, but who nevertheless received the visitors with respect. Returning to the city there was one church with a Christian Instruction Society, having 45 lady visitors, 50 gentlemen visitors, who occupied about 35 districts; and they had visited some 900 families during the last year, inducing not less than 200 persons to attend the means of grace. No single missionary, however active or devoted, could of himself

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

have done such an amount of work. (Hear.) In another part of London he found a church which had struck out this society from the list of those to which it subscribed, believing it to be dead; but he was enabled to show them that it was not so, and to set an agency at work there. He believed it to be a great mistake for any church to neglect this society for the purpose of transferring its support to the London City Mission; but there was no need for the society to suffer by the efficient working of this, and he did not believe that it would be so.

In dwelling upon the demand for Christian effort, Mr. Wilson said that he had found in London more flagrant wickedness, open profligacy, downright iniquity, than he could possibly have believed to exist in any part of the world. He dare not tell the scenes he had witnessed in the public-houses, the dancing-saloons, and gambling halls of Ratcliffe Highway and elsewhere. They made his very blood run cold. And yet men and women, calling themselves Christians, lived in the neighbourhood of these scenes, and did nothing to bring about a change. Happily, a new feeling in regard to these things had come over the minds of many; and he rejoiced at what the present Bishop of London was doing and disposed to do; and they ought to be stimulated by such examples. He might add that they must depend more than they ever had done upon the efforts of their Christian sisters, and would strongly advise the appointment of a female missionary in every district where it was found practicable, as they had in the north, and more recently in some districts of the metropolis, to whom they paid some 40*l.* a-year for their entire services. He would like to see a female missionary in connexion with every church, knowing well that women could go into districts where men could not go.

The Rev. W. O'NEILL addressed the meeting, and expressed his thankfulness for the efforts of Mr. Wilson in connexion with Broad-street Church, where they had a very efficient Christian Instruction agency at work.

The Rev. F. WILLS, of Kinggate-street Chapel, moved:—

That this meeting records with devout gratitude its thanks to Almighty God for the measure of success which has followed the operations of this society and its various associations, and also the special efforts of the Rev. J. H. Wilson during the past year; and urges upon the Christian churches earnest and unrelenting efforts for the salvation of the masses of this great metropolis.

The Rev. Mr. MADGIN, of Tonbridge Chapel, in a very earnest speech, seconded the resolution. He mentioned that he was present at the formation of the society, and was one of its first agents. He besought the Christian visitors not to sink down into mere tract distributors, but to let the tract be just the pioneer to Christian conversation, and holy and wise counsel, so that the people might feel that the visitors really desired their good.

Some other formal resolutions were then adopted.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held on Wednesday last at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and was very numerously attended. On the platform were the Bishops of London, Winchester, Carlisle, St. Asaph, and Cashel; Lord Henry Orlmondeley, the Hon. A. Kinnaid, Thomas Farmer, Esq., Josiah Forster, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, the Rev. Dr. Raffles, the Rev. W. M. Punshon, the Rev. W. Arthur, the Rev. Dr. Miller, &c.

The noble CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that on every succeeding meeting of the society he was more and more impressed with the solemn magnitude of its importance—not of the reality of that importance, but of its singular adaptation to the times and circumstances of the present day. He desired, in the first place, to refer to the importance of obtaining from the ruling powers of this country an affirmation which should remove the ban of exclusion which now rested upon the Word of God (cheers)—the decree of non-admission, whether actual or virtual, of the Bible into the schools established in India by public money. This was a very simple and clear request. They asked no more, and they would be satisfied with no less. He next referred to the state of things on the Continent, and said he had never concealed his sympathies upon the subject. He might not have alluded to them, however, upon this occasion, had not the letter which he had addressed to the editors of some of the public papers been grievously misrepresented, and his consistency as the president of that society somewhat called in question. He was charged with defending, by implication, at least, the conduct of the Emperor of the French, in the strictures which he had made upon the conduct of Austria. He denied that any just inference of the kind could be deduced from that letter. He had intentionally avoided all mention of the Emperor of the French in that letter. If any one would take the trouble to read the letter he would see that he (the Chairman) had shown that it was a contrast between the empire of Austria and the kingdom of Sardinia, between merit and demerit, weakness and strength, liberty of conscience and the intolerable servitude of the Austrian Concordat. He mainly pressed the claims which Sardinia had on our sympathy. If he had been called upon to say anything in favour of the Emperor of the French it would be that the Word of God had free circulation throughout the whole of his empire. He (the Chairman) had not made that appeal to the friends of religious liberty without meeting already with a response from the Continent. Immediately upon the arrival of his letter at Turin, the pastor Meille, of the Waldensian Church, called together his congregation and offered up special prayer for the welfare of the Government under which he lived, and

of the English people who had expressed their sympathy in its cause; and he (the chairman) maintained that it was no small thing for the kingdom of Sardinia to enjoy the prayers of such a church, and that it was equally good for England to enjoy its prayers. He believed that God would not forget Sardinia in the hour of her necessity for the protection she had given to that ancient and persecuted Church, and it was the privilege and duty of English Christians to send the Bible freely into that country. There did not exist a body of men more eager to receive the Scriptures than the Piedmontese soldiers. Let them pour the Word of God freely upon that land, and they would yet realise the prophecy of Bishop Latimer, and light such a candle in Italy as, by the blessing of God, should never be put out.

The SECRETARY then read the report, which stated that the committee presented it with joy and thanksgiving.

In the arrangement of the report, France occupied a prominent position. The past year's work had not been without its difficulties, opposition being given by some to the free circulation of the Bible. 90,360 copies had been circulated during the year. In Belgium the work of the Society excited great encouragement, and during the year 10,494 copies had been circulated. In Holland 24,254 copies had been circulated. In Germany the society had circulated a total of 338 copies. In Sweden the society's efforts had not made so much progress as formerly. The number of Bibles issued amounted to 71,646. In Norway 12,362 copies had been circulated. In St. Petersburg 23,924 copies had been circulated, being nearly double the circulation of the previous year. In Odessa the committee could not report so favourably. During the year 1,432 copies had been circulated. In Switzerland 30,616 copies had been circulated. In Sardinia Popery guarded every approach of Christianity, but notwithstanding that fact the authorities had given their consent to the free circulation of the Scriptures not only in the large towns, but in the rural districts. For this purpose depôts had been established and colporteurs traversed the country. The circulation effected by these means amounted to 12,980 copies. In Malta and Greece the total circulation of copies had been 6,284. In Turkey, a country which the society regarded as a most important sphere of labour, 15,925 copies had been circulated. Many facts had been mentioned in the correspondence, illustrating the desire of the Turks for the Scriptures, in order to obtain a clear comprehension of the Gospel. In reference to India, the report remarked that on their last assembling its mention touched a chord of anguish in every heart; but they were now assembled under happier circumstances. India now occupied a nearer and more direct relation to the British throne than before; but carried with it an enlarged responsibility both in reference to the nation and the Church. The committee, while regretting the obstruction which had been given to their labours during the past two years, would anticipate for the future a more successful range of operations. During the past year the Calcutta Auxiliary had circulated 25,267 copies. The North Indian Auxiliary had been unable to resume active operations. The Madras Auxiliary reported an issue of 57,803 copies. China the committee contemplated with much interest, and anxiously waited the time when they would be able to employ the resources they already held in trust for the benefit of that immense empire. Missionary labour was carried on no opportunity being neglected in acting in conformity to the rules of the society. To the present time, editions of the New Testament to the extent of 315,000 copies had been printed at Shanghai, Hong Kong, Canton, Tuh-Chow, and other places. In Australia the auxiliaries continued to exhibit their usual zeal. They responded to the claims of the world for the Bible. They had sent for a fresh supply of 27,000. In the South Sea Islands the work was progressing. In Rarotonga Mr. Bywater had sent home 1977 3*s.* 6*d.*, in addition to amounts previously realised by the sale of the Bible in that Island, where the native tongue was spoken. In Africa the auxiliaries of the society were increasing. The society had printed 5,000 copies of the Caffre Testament for the Wesleyan Missionary Society. In South America the report disappointed any anticipations as to the wisdom of the society's plans. Rio de Janeiro had given much satisfaction to the committee. In the West Indies the committee felt pleasure in reporting that a greater interest had been manifested in the operations during the past year than in any previously. In the United States the total issue of Bibles had been 712,045 copies. In North America, the circulation in Upper and Lower Canada had been 43,774 copies. In reference to the domestic part of the society, the report stated that the receipts of the society during the year ending March 31, 1859, had exceeded those of any preceding year (excluding the special funds). The amount applicable to the general purposes of the society was 74,047*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the amount received for Bibles and Testaments 70,890*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, making the total receipts from the ordinary sources of income 154,937*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, being 5,597*l.* 19*s.* more than in any former year. To the above must be added the sum of 823*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for the Chinese New Testament Fund, and 4,332*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* for the Special Fund for India; making a grand total of 160,092*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*. The issues of the society for the year were as follows:—From the depot at home, 989,287; from depôts abroad, 636,698—1,625,985 copies; being an increase of 23,798 copies over those of any preceding year. The total issues of the society now amount to 35,609,931 copies. The ordinary payments had amounted to 153,590*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, and the payments on account of the Jubilee and Chinese New Testament Funds to 5,052*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, making the total expenditure of the year to amount to 158,642*l.* 15*s.*, being 5,455*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* more than in any former year. The society was under engagements to the extent of 87,576*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

The Bishop of London, who was warmly received, moved the adoption of the report. It would be wrong for the ministers of the Church of England to forget that they were connected with a great Christian country, many of the members of which were separated from their own Church, and it would be wrong not to prize every opportunity which was offered to spread the Gospel in which they could come forward without any compromise of principle

and recognise them not only on an occasion when they could speak kindly words, but to help each other to do distinctly practical deeds. The Bible Society had always appeared to be the best Evangelical alliance, and the best Protestant association. (Hear, hear.) He was glad that men could unite together to bid each other "God speed," but thought it was still better when there was no doubt that their words should be carried out by deeds. (Cheers.) Their words, together with their expressions of brotherly affection, were valuable, but their great point was that they should find some great work in which they could all unite, and that was the circulation of the Scriptures of God—a point on which all the Christians throughout the world, both in principle and practice, could join. (Cheers.) When they thought of India and China and the operations there wrought, did it not become the Bible Society then, as in the year 1848-9, to be most anxiously on the watch, that they might seize every opportunity of carrying their Bibles to every part of Italy? Whatever changes took place in Italy there would be opportunities to send the Scriptures into it. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that the part England ought to hold in the impending war should be, to wait and see the results which might follow, when the combinations begin to unfold themselves; but one thing they ought to watch for, and that was the opportunity of spreading the Scriptures. What a grand position England occupied in not only supplying the civilised world, but the whole world with the Word of Life. (Hear, hear.) These countries might have many other blessings, but they had not the Bible, and they could get nowhere else, unless from their brethren in America, that wide diffusion of the Scriptures of life that gave them their best hopes for time and eternity. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. McLEOD seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

The Rev. W. M. PUNSHON moved—

That, inasmuch as the circulation of the Scriptures by the society, whether among professed Christians, deluded Mohammedans, or idolatrous heathen, has not only been attended with inestimable blessings, but has also demonstrated that the dissemination of the Word of Life is indispensable for the spiritual enlightenment of the human race—this meeting, while rendering devout praise to God for past success, regards it as the future duty of the society to embrace all opportunities for circulating the Scriptures in every land and language, special efforts being made to take advantage of recent events in India, of the new treaty with China, and of the facilities now offered in South America.

He could not help congratulating them and the society on the noble report they had heard that day. It was not inborn strength would account for the advance of the society. All, nevertheless, viewing the progress it had made, would exclaim, "God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved; God shall help her, and that right early." The society had given its leavening influence everywhere.

The Bishop of CARLISLE seconded the motion. The resolution struck him particularly as being perfectly in contrast to Popery. It was true that Popery agreed with them in taking the Bible as the Word of God; but while Popery kept it from the people they said the Bible was for man. (Cheers.) These were times when they ought to look at the subject of a free distribution of the Bible more and more attentively. They were living amidst many changes, and the only thing that gave the Christian comfort was the Bible, which told them that Jesus is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

The Rev. P. KEMBLE moved a vote of thanks to the presidents and other officers of the society.

The Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, in seconding the resolution, observed, that no one could deny the remarkable success which had attended the society since the period when it first commenced its labours. At that time, now fifty-six years ago, the Bible was read in thirty-six languages only, and was available for no more than two hundred millions of the human race. Now it was printed in 1190 languages, and was thus available for no fewer than 800 millions. Surely that fact alone was sufficient to commend the society to the gratitude of the Christian public. (Cheers.)

Amongst the subsequent speakers was the Rev. F. TUCKER, of Camden-road Chapel, who quoted the following lines:—
A man of subtle reasoning asked
A peasant, if he knew, in plain, distinct words
Where was the latest evidence
That proved his Bible true?
The terms of disputation art—
Had never reached his ear—
He laid his hand upon his heart—
And only answered, "Here!"
(Loud cheers.) That was internal evidence of Christianity, of which they should all seek the possession. This was a gala day of Evangelical Protestantism—a high festival for the friends of Divine revelation, and he rejoiced that he, as an humble Baptist, had the privilege of meeting on the platform of the Bible Society the right rev. prelates of the Church of England and the ministers of other Christian denominations to advocate the noble cause. He rejoiced in this unity. There were men who said they had got ahead of the Bible, but for his part he always found that the Bible was ahead of him. He found always some new beauty, some fresh life, some fresh experience, and some fresh lessons in its holy pages. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. POMEROY, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that Lord Shaftesbury's name was a household word in America, and he could assure his Lordship that if ever he visited that country he would meet with a hearty reception from Americans. (Cheers.) The doctor concluded an interesting speech by referring to the late revival of religion in the United States, and tracing its connexion with the universal diffusion of the Scriptures

over that country. He expressed his belief that, if the Queen of these realms were to visit the States, she would meet with as enthusiastic a reception as in any part of her dominions.

LONDON CITY MISSION.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday at Exeter Hall, Mr. J. P. Plumptre in the chair. There was a very full attendance, the body of the hall and the platform being crowded. The proceedings having been opened with prayer.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the meeting upon the encouraging results of the operations of the society during the past; and, after dilating upon the practical advantage these operations were calculated to effect upon a population such as that of London, called upon

The Rev. Mr. GARWOOD, the secretary, to read the report of the committee, from which it appeared that, during the past year, the income of the society amounted to 35,798*l.*, being an increase of 3,567*l.* over the income of the preceding year. This was the largest increase yet received in any single year, and one which, as it rose from an increase in the receipts from associations, might be considered to be of a permanent character. In addition to this, 568*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* had been received for the disabled missionary fund. It was stated at the last anniversary of the society that the expenditure of that year had exceeded the income, but the committee now reported with thankfulness that the receipts and expenditure had been equalised, and the increase in the funds had enabled the committee to make an addition of twelve missionaries to the former staff, and six others would be appointed as soon as they could be found. This would make the present number 362, which, when the vacant districts had been filled up would be increased to 368. Missionaries had been appointed to the St. Pancras Workhouse, and to the East and West India Docks. One source of increase of the receipts of the society was deserving of special reference—the formation of the auxiliary for the City had added nearly 2,000*l.* to their funds. From Lady Buxton 500*l.* had been received to carry out the intentions of her late husband. By the efforts of the missionaries, 1,247 persons have been added to the church during the year, giving an accession of more than 100 communicants by means of the society to every monthly sacrament. The number of families regularly visited was 211,811; of visits paid, 1,670,223; of Scriptures given away, 3,899; of religious tracts given away, 2,401,346; of books lent, 62,186; of meetings and Bible classes held, 35,838; of readings of Scripture in visitation, 541,238; of adults induced to attend public worship, 4,115; of children sent to schools, 10,479; of unmarried couples induced to marry, 332. There had been a meeting of craftsmen recently held, at which a resolution was come to that measures should be taken for the establishment of reading-rooms, of a provident fund, of a penny bank, and of Sunday services. A deputation of twelve of the meeting waited upon one of the missionaries of the society for aid in carrying out these objects, and a committee had been formed, and a room opened for the purpose by Lord Shaftesbury. The first Sunday evening meeting was conducted some time since by the author of "English Hearts and English Homes," and the meeting was attended by large numbers of cab-drivers, desirous of improving their condition physical, moral, and religious.

The Earl of CAVAN moved, and the Rev. J. ROBINSON seconded, the adoption of the report, which was agreed to unanimously.

Other resolutions, expressing the objects of the society and its claims upon public support, were afterwards proposed and seconded by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, the Rev. J. Kennedy (of Stepney), the Rev. J. C. Ryle, and the Rev. C. Prest.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, who arrived late, made a somewhat noticeable speech. In the course of his remarks he said:

Entirely concur in what fell from the Rev. Mr. Ryle, when he said that he hoped we should go further, and not be content with Exeter Hall and half a dozen other halls we might name, but that we should insist upon having any place that could hold a congregation of mankind open for public preaching. Until we have town-halls, medical halls, and every open space where people can meet made available for the preaching of the Word of God, we shall never do the good that we desire to do, and have that full extent of evangelical teaching, if all these means are not resorted to. There is but one argument urged against it—and that is no argument at all (a laugh);—that is this: some people have said, but if you do this, you will empty our churches and thin our congregations. I deny that in one sense, while I admit and rejoice at it in the other. I say, that if the ministers of this Church would preach straightforward evangelical truth in plain simple language, words of one syllable, and not dictionary words, as my friend says ("hear," and a laugh), they will revert to the practice of the good old apostolic times, and in good old Saxon language preach the pure Word of God. If they will do that, depend upon it their churches never will be empty. ("Hear, hear.") All the halls that may open, all the special services that may be given, will never take one member from their flocks. But if they will not preach the pure and simple Word of God, but will persist in the old, dry, comfortless style of preaching—if they will insist upon holding out that which will satisfy no man's thirst—which will strengthen no man's body—which will enlighten no man's soul, and which will give no man hope, then I pray to God that their churches may be empty. (Renewed applause.) And I should rejoice to see, to use a phrase which my teetotal friends may perhaps find fault with, I should rejoice to see the congregations of all such clergymen decanted from the churches into the chapels. (Hear, hear.) Now we are living in a time when the union of all these who hold the truth must be cemented and maintained in its

utmost vigour; and I trust we shall, by dropping all minor differences, and looking only to the great object we have in view, keep evangelical truth predominant. By that we may be united and sustained; that will be our greatest security and our best bulwark. The Nonconformist body will find their account in it, and the church will find their account in it, and every human being will find his account in it. I wish heartily God-speed to all who preach that pure evangelical truth; and though I should delight to see them in my own communion—but if they were without my own communion—I look to the teaching the man preaches, and not to the name he bears. (Applause.)

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Tuesday morning, the annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall, which was densely crowded. The Earl of Chichester occupied the chair, supported by the Duke of Marlborough, the Bishops of London, Carlisle, Ripon, Winchester, Liberia (Payne); Rev. Prebendary Burgess, Revs. T. R. Birks, M.A., E. Auriol, M.A., E. Jordan, E. Prout (Secretary to the London Missionary Society), Elliott, Fenn, Cadman, Fox, Bickersteth; Admiral E. H. Hope, General Clark, &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN having opened the meeting, The SECRETARY read the report, which stated that—

The income of the society was rising, and had amounted during the past year to 122,088*l.* That was the largest amount of income which the society had ever received, excepting that of last year, of which it fell short by 8,698*l.*, but last year there was an extraordinary donation to the extent of 10,000*l.* The sum of 24,287*l.* had also been raised for the Special Indian Fund. The number of missionaries actually employed at the present time was not more than it was last year; but there was a large number of candidates in course of preparation for the missionary work, amongst whom were fifteen young men from Cambridge.

The report referred to Sierra Leone, where all was prospering in connexion with the mission, and the only painful fact was, that the Roman Catholics had a bishop, a number of priests, and several sisters of mercy, and, presuming on the toleration of our Government, had taken up a position and established schools, although the Protestant Mission was fully adequate for the wants of the colony. But, while the Roman Catholics took advantage of our toleration, at Fernando Po, they had turned out the Protestant missionary, and forbidden the exercise of the Protestant religion in the island.

The report then referred to the opening of a mission at Lucknow, and the provision of ministers for three native congregations. An independent native church had been formed of Christian fugitives, who had assembled on the estates of Christian gentlemen during the revolt. The gentlemen invited them to settle there as agriculturists, and they had done so, being joined from time to time by other native Christians, and thus an interesting native Christian community had been formed, and the society had supplied them with an ordained native catechist. Various native communities would probably be formed in different parts of India on similar principles. The condition of the missions to the Santhals was reported as being highly prosperous, the most encouraging account having been received. The missionary who had been sent to Lucknow met with a most cordial reception from the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Montgomery, and on the 24th of September, the eve of the anniversary of the death of Haycock, the mission was fully inaugurated.

The report then went on to give interesting details of the work among the Afghans. With respect to Southern India and Ceylon, it stated that more than 100,000 persons had abandoned idolatry and were gathered into congregations for the purpose of receiving Christian instruction; 65,000 persons had been baptized into the name of Christ; more than 15,000 persons had been received as communicants; more than 500 natives, exclusive of schoolmasters, were employed in imparting Christian instruction to their fellow-countrymen, and they were generally devoted and successful in their labours. More than 41,000 boys and 11,000 girls were under instruction.

In China, the prospects of the mission were very encouraging, according to the report of the Bishop of Victoria; but the right rev. prelate regretted that the opium question was kept out of sight. The converts made in this mission were very intellectual, and seemed fitting at once to instruct their countrymen. The strongest hopes were entertained for the future of China in consequence of the influence which was now being exercised upon that wonderful nation by the free circulation of the Sacred Scriptures and Christian teaching.

New Zealand was the subject of gratitude for the past, but of anxiety for the future.

The report then referred to the missions in North America, and spoke of encouragements and difficulties. It was hoped that the red man might yet be saved by means of an open Bible, native agency, and prayer. The following are the statistics of the missions of the society:—

	1856	1857	1858	1859
Stations	128	136	138	141
Clergymen: English	119	122	130	132
Foreigners	54	50	57	49
Natives and East Indians	30	46	47	51
Total number of clergymen	203	218	227	232
European laymen, schoolmasters, lay agents, printers, &c.				37
European female teachers (exclusive of missionaries' wives)				12
Native and country-born catechists and teachers of all classes				2,100
Number of communicants (1856), 18,730; (1857), 18,787; (1858), 18,371; (1859), 18,550.				

From the finance account it appeared that the total income of the society was 146,376*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*; the receipts for the Special Indian Fund were 49,006*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, which, after all expenditure for the object of the fund, left a disposable balance of 41,097*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

A letter from Sir John Lawrence was read apologising for absence, and accepting the office of Vice-President of the society, which they had urged on him to accept. He enclosed a cheque for 50*l.*, as his

contribution to the funds of the society. The following is an extract from his letter:—

I have watched the progress of missions in India for some years with great interest, and feel persuaded that they have effected much good, and are calculated to do more. Indeed, but for the efforts of these societies, there would be no hope that the people of that country would ever have the opportunity of honouring the one true God and Him who was sent to save us all.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved the adoption of the report. The Rev. T. R. BIRKS seconded the motion.

The Rev. T. V. FRENCH, of Agra, moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—

That the remarkable events in India during the past two years, and the manifest blessing of God upon the inadequate efforts hitherto made for evangelising that vast country, present the strongest grounds for renewed and enlarged efforts in that sacred cause.

In the part of India in which he had laboured, there had been since the mutiny a movement in the direction of Christianity, but it was only partial. They had laboured in Agra and other places before the revolt occurred, and many of the wealthy merchants and others invited him to their houses, to make further inquiries with respect to Christianity. Several learned Mohammedans, in his part of the country, had given up their superstitious and embraced Christianity. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of LONDON, who was received very warmly, seconded the resolution. They had met that day to stir each other up in the great work they were employed in. Their meetings at that time were practical in their bearing on the whole nation. There were questions connected with the management of the people of India which they knew were not yet settled, and it depended on the expression of feeling that was given by great masses of Englishmen and Englishwomen when gathered together, how far a truly Christian policy should, or should not, prevail in our future management of India. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Other resolutions having been agreed to, the proceedings concluded with singing and prayer.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

On Thursday night the annual meeting of this society was held in Exeter Hall, Strand. As usual, the hall was crowded to excess. The Hon. A. Kinaird occupied the chair. Among those present were the Revs. W. Brock, Room, Madgin, R. W. Bots, W. Gill, S. Green, J. F. Sargent, Robert Bushell, W. Marchand, S. Keed, J. Robinson, J. H. Willson, H. Howleson, G. Wilkins, O'Neill, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said:—If the Bible was to be followed in everything,—and he trusted it ever would be in their land,—they must remember how much depended on the maintenance of Sabbath privileges. Where would they and he, called into active life, find time for the spread of that Word if it was not for the blessings of the Sabbath? There was every reason to believe that the basis of their constitution would be extended, and given to the Sunday-school teachers of England—(cheers)—and he had no doubt that it would be best exercised by those who had been most instructed in the principle of the Bible.

Mr. W. H. WATSON, the Senior Secretary, then read the report, in which it was stated that the claims made on the committee for grants of lending libraries had much increased, but had been cheerfully met. The number of libraries granted had amounted to 304. The schools thus assisted contained 60,745 scholars, of whom 27,008 were Scripture readers. The libraries supplied would have cost at the retail prices 1,878*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, but the schools only paid the sum of 638*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for them. The total number of such libraries granted to the present time amounted to 4,252. The sales in fifteen months amounted to 13,455*l.* 3*s.*, showing an increase of 3,000*l.* over the sales of the corresponding period previously; and, as so large an addition to the business of the union rendered an augmentation of the capital indispensable, the committee had resolved to appropriate to that purpose the sum of 7500*l.* out of the profits of the year.

The Rev. R. BUSHELL, of the United Methodist Free Church, moved:—

That this meeting desires to acknowledge with devout gratitude to Almighty God the success which has crowned the labours of the Union during the past year in the entire extinction of the debt remaining in respect of the erection of the Jubilee Memorial Building; in the increase of the sales of the Union publications, in the enlarged circulation of the periodicals designed for the assistance of teachers in their work, and in the instruction of the scholars; and that this meeting cordially approves of the addition of the *York's Magazine* to the publications of the Union, believing that this valuable means will be added for interesting and benefiting the family circles of our beloved land.

The Rev. W. BROCK seconded the motion. The first speech he ever made in Exeter Hall was for the Sunday School Union; but since that time he had become a firmer friend to them than he was then. He had not been the pastor of a church for twenty-five years without knowing the benefit of Sunday schools. At a very large church-meeting at his chapel over which he presided, a short time back, there was a goodly admixture of those who were Sunday school children. The very first children brought into his school ten years ago were now joining his church. (Cheers.) He thought the principle they had heard enunciated in the report—that the teacher and the preacher worked on the same principle and for the same object—was correct. The Sunday school teachers, he thought, had all the same kind of action. If there was any difference it was on their (the teachers') side, for they had rather the upper hand, having better opportunities than they had. If he could get six or eight persons instead of 600 or 604 at a time, of whom he never

heard more, to listen to him, he would prefer it. In having so few a number at a time they had a great advantage. They wanted from every child in their Sunday schools and every person in their Bible-classes to proclaim that the heart of every man was desperately wicked, and that he must be born again, and so believe that there was reason, strong and indubitable reason, for the belief that they should not labour in vain nor spend their strength for nought. As the result of their labours they would have honest speech, mercantile morality, and the love of one another as they loved themselves, because they had learnt to love God with all their hearts. There would then be no need for justice to be on the alert or humanity to stand aloof because it dreaded them—no need for virgin modesty to stand in fear of any such people who approached them. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. F. SARGENT moved the second resolution:—

That, while this meeting would desire to record its conviction that the increase of general education and the extended circulation of periodical literature require on the part of all those who undertake the intellectual and moral and religious instruction of others diligent preparation for the faithful discharge of so important a duty, this meeting would also urge on all Sunday school teachers the necessity of seeking by specific prayer for and with their scholars, and by personal and individual appeals to their heart, to render the class instruction more interesting and efficient, and thus to bring the scholars to an early decision for Christ.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON seconded the motion. The resolution spoke about the intelligence of the children. They heard a great deal about the war, and they knew that the little place of Milan was perhaps at that time the scene of one of the most bloody wars that had ever desolated Europe. He had been looking into a catechism which was taught at Milan, and he would read them an abstract as a specimen of what it taught:—"How must subjects behave towards their sovereign?" "Subjects must behave towards their sovereign like faithful slaves towards their master." "Why must subjects behave like slaves?" "Because their sovereign is their master, and has power over their property as well as their life." "Are subjects bound to obey bad sovereigns also?" "Yes; subjects are bound to obey not only good but also bad sovereigns." "When they had such a catechism as that, how could they wonder that they could only appeal to the sword when they came to quarrel. (Hear.) Let them look, as a contrast, at the city of London. He had been at a meeting a few nights back in Kentish-town, and he there learnt from a report which was read that some boys had gathered themselves together, undertaking the superintendence of various districts. They had obtained subscribers for a great many religious magazines with the following results:—Total, 5,587; previous year, 4,841; increase, 746; number circulated in 3½ years, 17,418. (Loud cheers.) He would impress on their minds the importance of having faith in prayer. Prayer was a means in the hand of God for the conversion of the world and the preaching of the everlasting Gospel. Let them never forget that, while they instructed, they must also pray, and that it was only as they prayed that God would bless them. (Hear, hear.) But, while they were teaching in their Sunday-schools, let them remember the vast number of youths who were living without the fear of God. (Hear, hear.) He thanked God for the Ragged-schools, and such institutions as theirs, but there were thousands of others neglected besides those that the Institution undertook to teach. If they prayed to God, making the Bible their study, they could not help going to the highways and hedges, and gathering those multitudes into their schools.

The Rev. J. CLARK, of Jamaica, in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said: During the last ten or twelve years they had had much difficulty to encounter in carrying on the work of God in Jamaica; but he had no hesitation in saying, and he was sure that all the religious people in that island would bear him out, that it was owing to his Sabbath-schools that the work of God had been carried on. (Loud cheers.) They had in the various religious bodies in that island about 25,000 Sunday-school children, who had become, many of them, when grown up, members of various churches.

The resolution, having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

The Doxology concluded the proceedings.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The sixtieth annual meeting of this excellent society was held on Friday evening at Exeter Hall. By six o'clock, half an hour before the time announced for the chair being taken, the large room of Exeter Hall was crowded to excess.

The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, who occupied the chair, in the course of his opening speech said:—

On an occasion like the present he would ask the meeting to allow him to express his thanks to the society for the manner in which they had responded to the applications he had made to them for supplies of useful works, in order that they might aid his efforts in establishing libraries for the use of the poor and the indigent of the population. (Cheers.) He considered that all who took an interest in the masses must feel thankful to the managers of this society for the aid they had given them in this respect—(cheers)—and for the cheap publications which they issued to the world. (Cheers.) They were at present living in times of fearful importance—(loud cheers)—and it was most difficult not to feel that they were approaching those times which prophecy of old spoke of and pointed out. (Hear, hear.) They knew not but that at that moment the beautiful fields of Italy might be bathed and deluged in blood, in order to satisfy the caprice and the machinations of two despots. He hoped this country would not interfere in the contest. For, while there could be no doubt that the feelings of the people of England had

been, and would always be, in favour of the people of Italy, he hoped that on the present occasion they would show their repugnance to war, and not interfere in the contest now going on. (Cheers.) At the same time, it could not be denied that there was a little kingdom in Italy, that of Sardinia, which had always risen up as an oasis in the desert as regarded unfortunate Italy, and which had ever been marked out, and which had actually ever been the spot where civil and religious liberty could victoriously raise its head. (Loud cheers.) There could, therefore, be no doubt but that their thoughts and their feelings must be in favour of Italy; but then these must have a limit, and they must not allow the enthusiasm which the circumstances at present occurring might impart to them, to influence them in joining in this war, which he did not believe would be for the benefit of Italy. (Hear.) On occasions, however, like the present, their feelings must revert to something like what they were in 1848, when the wild fury of revolution raged over Europe. He could not help remarking in passing that they had then a splendid example of the orderly and becoming character of the working classes of this country. On that occasion they were tampered with, they were cajoled by demagogues of every description, who wished to throw the country into a state of anarchy and confusion, but they would not allow themselves to be deceived by them. (Cheers.)

Mr. GEORGE HENRY DAVIS, the Secretary, then read a brief abstract of the report, which stated that the present year completed the sixth decade of the society's existence; and in the review of its course increasing evidence was furnished both of the admirable adaptation of the institution to the changing events of successive periods of time, and of its progressive character.

During the last ten years the society has put into circulation 4,023,049 publications on the subject of Romanism; and 4,001,008 on the due observance of the Lord's day. The success that has attended the *Leisure Hour* and the *Sunday at Home*, was noticed as a subject of congratulation. The *Child's Companion* and the *Tract Magazine* have also obtained an enlarged circulation. The receipts for sales have gradually risen from £42,393 in 1850, to £76,223 in the present year; while the total issues from the London Depository have increased from 19,245,441 in 1850, to 37,174,843 in 1859. Numerous tracts were announced as having been printed during the year, besides volumes, and other publications, of a useful character, adapted for adults and the young in different ranks of life. Upwards of thirteen millions of tracts, and more than five millions of handbills, have been put into circulation in twelve months; while the annual issue of periodicals has exceeded eleven millions. The total number of new publications amounted to 292. Much attention has been given in the preparation of tracts in large type, *Biographical Series*, and *Wayside Tracts*, in the form of small books. The promotion of book hawking, and the spiritual benefit of emigrants, have also had the attention of the Committee. The issues from the Depository were 37,174,843; making the total for fifty-nine years, 819,000,000. The Committee have determined to appropriate £1,000 worth of publications as libraries, for the use of foreign missionaries and their families. In this grant the Church, London, Baptist, General Baptist, Moravian, Free Church, and other Missionary Societies' agents will participate. A special grant has also been made for the use of city missionaries at home.

The attention of the friends of the society was directed to the large report for detailed accounts of the progress of tract-distribution in Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, the Mediterranean, Turkey, Palestine, the East Indies, Ceylon, China, North America, the South Seas, and the West Indies. For France 8511, Germany 5182, Switzerland 5431, Turkey 1881, Belgium 1571, Russia 2501, Italy 677, have been granted. The value of the grants to India and Ceylon has been 2,634, China 6464, Australia 2241, Africa 3121, British America, 5381, West Indies 2041, &c. The benevolent income was 9,033l. 4s. 3d.; while the grants were 12,801l. 14s. 5d. The legacies amounted to 2,028l. The sales of the year were 76,223l., and the total receipts were 97,898l.

The report concluded with an appeal for increased support, on the grounds of the great work in which the society was engaged, and the openings presented in the Divine providence for the diffusion of Christian truth.

The various resolutions were moved and seconded by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Birmingham; Rev. J. Graham, of Craven Chapel; Rev. S. Minton, Incumbent of Percy Chapel, London; and Rev. Jos. Mullens, M.A., of India.

An enthusiastic vote of thanks was then passed to Lord Kinnaird for his kindness in presiding, and for his conduct in the chair, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH, Regent-square, St. Panoras, has been sold by auction. The building was erected in 1827, from designs by Mr. Tite, architect, and will accommodate 1,000 persons; and the auctioneer stated that the building and freehold site had cost 25,000l. Sold for 6,000l.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.—At a meeting of the vestry of St. James, Westminster, held on Friday, the Rev. J. C. Kemp in the chair, a communication was received from Samuel Gurney, Esq., in which the advantages of public drinking-fountains were stated, and the co-operation of the vestry with the association for promoting their erection was invited. The Hon. F. Byng moved a resolution to the effect that the vestry propose to the Free Drinking-Fountain Association to pay for the supply of water to the fountains erected by the association. Mr. Beale seconded the resolution, and Dr. Lankester, the medical officer of health, urged the necessity of such public drinking-fountains being established, and hoped they would be made ornamental as well as useful. Mr. Biggild supported the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, and the subject was referred to a committee to be carried into effect.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following is a list of members returned since the publication of that contained in our last number. Next week we hope to give a complete return of the entire Parliament:—

ENGLAND.

Places.	Names.	L.	C.
Bedfordshire	Mr Hastings Russell...	1	
	Colonel Gilpin		1
Berkshire	Mr Walter	1	
	Hon P P Bouverie	1	
	Captain Vernon		1
Cambridgeshire	Hon E York		1
	Mr E Ball		1
	Mr H J Adeane	1	
Cardiganhire	Colonel Powell		1
Carmarthenshire	Mr D Jones		1
	Mr D Pugh		1
Carnarvonshire	Hon E G Pennant		1
Cheshire, North	Mr W T Egerton		1
	Mr G C Leigh		1
Cornwall, East	Mr Agar Robartes	1	
	Mr N Kendall		1
Cornwall, West	Mr R Davey		1
	Mr St Aubyn		1
Cumberland, E.	Hon C Howard		1
	Mr Marshall		1
Denbighshire	Sir W W Wynne		1
	Colonel Biddulph	1	
Derbyshire, S.	Mr T W Evans		1
	Mr W Mundy		1
Devonshire, N.	Mr J W Buller	1	
	Hon C R Trefusis		1
Devonshire, S.	Mr Palk		1
	Mr Kekewich		1
Durham, South	Mr J Farrer		1
	Mr H Pease	1	
Essex, North	Hon W Beresford		1
	Mr Du Cane		1
Essex, South	Mr T W Bramston		1
	Mr J W P Watlington		1
Glamorganshire	Mr C R Talbot		1
	Mr H H Vivian	1	
Gloucestershire, E.	Sir C W Codrington		1
	Mr R S Holford		1
Hampshire, N.	Mr G S Boothe		1
	Mr W B Beech		1
Hampshire, S.	Sir J Jervoise	1	
	Hon R H Dutton		1
Huntingdonshire	Lord R Montagu		1
	Mr E Fellowes		1
Kent, W.	Lord Holmesdale		1
	Sir E Filmore		1
Lancashire, N.	Colonel Patten		1
	Marquis of Hartington	1	
Lancashire, S.	Hon A Egerton		1
	Mr W Legh		1
Leicestershire, N.	Lord J Manners		1
	Mr E B Hartopp		1
Lincolnshire, N.	Sir M Cholmeley	1	
	Mr J B Stanhope		1
Lincolnshire, S.	Sir J Trollope		1
	Mr G H Packe		1
Middlesex	Mr G Byng		1
	Mr R Hanbury	1	
Montgomeryshire	Mr H W Wynn		1
Monmouthshire	Mr O Morgan		1
	Colonel Somerset		1
Norfolk, W.	Mr B Gurdon		1
	Mr P Bentinck		1
Northampton, N.	Lord Burghley		1
	Mr G W Hunt		1
Northumberland, N.	Lord Lovaine		1
	Sir W M Ridley		1
Northumberland, S.	Mr H G Liddell		1
	Mr W B Beaumont	1	
Nottinghamsh.	Mr J E Denison		1
	Lord R P Clinton		1
Pembrokeshire	Lord Emlyn		1
Radnorshire	Sir J B Walsh		1
Rutlandshire	Hon G Noel		1
	Hon G Heathcote	1	
Somersetshire, E.	Sir W Miles		1
	Mr W F Knatchbull		1
Somersetshire, W.	Mr C A Moody		1
	Sir A Hood		1
Staffordshire, S.	Mr H H Foley		1
	Mr W O Foster		1
Suffolk, E.	Sir F Kelly		1
	Lord Henniker		1
Suffolk, W.	Lord Jermyn		1
	Major Parker		1
Surrey, E.	Mr T Alcock		1
	Mr Locke King		1
Sussex, E.	Lord Pevensey		1
	Mr G Dodson		1
Sussex, W.	Earl of March		1
	Mr H Wyndham		1
Warwickshire, S.	Mr C Mordaunt		1
	Mr E P Shirley		1
Wight, Isle of	Mr C C Clifford		1
Wiltshire, N.	Mr S Estcourt		1
	Mr Long		1
Worcestershire, E.	Mr J H Foley		1
	Mr Calthorpe		1
Yorkshire, E. Rid.	Lord Hotham		1
	Hon A Duncombe		1
Yorkshire, N.	Hon W E Duncombe		1
	Mr E S Cayley		1

IRELAND.

Places.	Names.	L.	C.
Armagh City	Mr Bond	—	1
Armagh County	Sir W Verner	—	1
	Mr M C Close	—	1
Athlone	Mr. Ennis	1	
Carlow	Sir John Acton	1	
Carlow County	Mr Bunbury	—	
	Mr Bruen	—	
Carrickfergus	Mr Torrens	—	1
Cashel	Mr Lanigan	—	1
Cavan County	Mr Maxwell	—	
	Mr Annesley	—	
Coleraine	Dr Boyd	—	1
Cork City	Mr Fagan	—	1
	Mr Beamish	—	1
Cork County	Mr Deasy	—	
	Mr Scully	—	
Donegal County	Mr T Conolly	—	1
	Sir E S Hayes	—	1
Down County	Lord A Hill	—	1
	Colonel Forde	—	1
Downpatrick	Mr Kerr	—	1
Drogheda	Mr M'Cann	—	1
Dublin City	Sir Edward Grogan	—	1
	Mr Vance	—	1
Dublin County	Mr J H Hamilton	—	1
	Colonel Talyer	—	1
Dungannon	Hon Mr Knox	—	1
Dungarvan	Mr Maguire	—	1
Enniskillen	Hon Mr Cole	—	1
Galway Town	Lord Dunkellin	—	1
	Mr Lever	—	1
Kilkenny City	Mr Sullivan	—	1
Kinsale	Mr Arnott	—	1
Limerick City	Mr Russell	—	1
	Major Gavin	—	1
Lisburn	Mr Richardson	—	1
Longford County	Mr White	—	
	Mr Greville	—	
Mallow	Mr Longfield	—	1
Meath County	Mr Corbally	—	
	Mr McEvoy	—	
Newry	Mr Quin	—	1
New Ross	Mr Tottenham	—	1
Sligo Town	Rt Hon John Wynne	—	1
Tralee	Capt Daniel O'Connell	—	1
Waterford City	Mr Blake	—	1
	Mr Hassard	—	1
Wexford Town	Mr Redmond	—	1
Wicklow County	Lord Proby	—	1
	Mr W F Hume	—	1
Youghal	Mr Butt	—	1

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire	Lord Haddo	—	1
Argyleshire	Mr A S Finlay	—	1
Ayr District	Mr Craufurd	—	1
Ayrshire	Lord J Stuart	—	1
Banffshire	Mr Duff-Gordon	—	1
Berwickshire	Mr Robertson	—	1
Caithnessshire	Mr Traill	—	1
Dumbarshire	Mr P B Smollett	—	1
Dumfries	Mr Ewart	—	1
Dumfriesshire	Mr H Johnstone	—	1
Edinburghshire	Earl of Dalkeith	—	1
Elgin District	Mr G Duff	—	1
Elginshire	Mr C Bruce	—	1
Falkirk District	Mr Merry	—	1
Fifehire	Mr Wemyss	—	1
Inverness District	Mr Matheson	—	1
Kincardineshire	General Arbuthnot	—	1
Kirkcudbright	Mr Mackie	—	1
Linarkshire	Sir T Colebrooke	—	1
Perthshire	Sir G Montgomery	—	1
Ross and Cromarty	Sir J Matheson	—	1
Roxburghshire	Sir W Scott	—	1
Selkirkshire	Mr E Lockhart	—	1
St. Andrew's	Mr E Elliot	—	1
Stirlingshire	Mr P Blackburn	—	1
Sutherlandshire	Marquis of Stafford	—	1
Wick	Mr S Laing	—	1
Wigton District	Sir W Dunbar	—	1
Wigtonshire	Sir A Agnew	—	1

The whole number of members returned is 323 Liberals and 273 Conservatives; total, 596.

LIBERAL LOSSES.

Boroughs	29
Counties	9
	38

LIBERAL GAINS.

Boroughs	16
Counties	3
	19

MIDDLESEX.

The nomination for this county took place on Friday, at the hustings in front of the Town Hall, Brentford, under the presidency of Sheriffs Hale and Conder. There was an unexpected opposition to the late members. Mr. Hanbury's nomination was moved by Mr. J. G. HOARE, and seconded by Mr. J. MONTGOMERY. Sir W. CLAY proposed the Hon. George Byng as a fit and proper representative. Sir William denounced the war as one of the most wanton and unnecessary of which history bore record.

It would be the duty of their members to see that England took no part in it. (Cheers.) She could have no sympathy with either side; she could have no feeling in common with reckless ambition on the one hand, or with reluctance to abandon a power too long abused on the other; she would take no part in the contest while

contending despots were quarrelling who should have the largest share in the mismanagement of mankind. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. C. G. PROWSE then nominated a third candidate, in the person of Mr. Haig, barrister-at-law. In doing so he sought, he said, to strengthen the hands of those able counsellors by whom Lord Derby was at present surrounded. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.) Mr. G. DAY seconded the nomination.

Mr. HANBURY, in the course of his speech, said he would not support any Minister, either Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, or Lord J. Russell, who would not maintain that great principle of neutrality and non-intervention. (Cheers.)

Mr. BYNG said he should very much like to know on what ground Lord Derby imagined he was entitled to the confidence of the people.

Did he claim it on the ground of the foreign policy of that heaven-born Minister, Lord Malmesbury (laughter), or upon the faith of Sir J. Pakington's unrivalled ability to carry out the reconstruction of our navy? If so, he was relying upon recommendations to the public support which were far from being very satisfactory. (Cheers.) The fact was, that Sir J. Pakington appeared to be looking more after Dover than after the building of men-of-war. (Laughter.) Did Lord Derby make army reform the test of the merits of his administration? That might be the case, for he found that General Peel having promised that barracks should be erected in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, the inhabitants of that borough had, as they were bound in gratitude to do, sent up two Tories to strengthen the ranks of the Conservatives in Parliament. (Cheers and laughter.)

As to the war, Mr. Byng said:—

The time may come when England might be called upon to interfere in the settlement of the disturbances which now exist on the continent. She may be asked to use her mediation between the contending Powers. I trust she will then be in a position to command that respect which her well-known love of liberty cannot fail to inspire.

Mr. HAIG, who is the same gentleman who proposed Lord Stanley in opposition to Sir B. Hall and Mr. James at the late election for Marylebone, then essayed to put the meeting in possession of his political sentiments; but owing to the frequent interruptions caused by the mingled hisses, cheers, and laughter of the audience, his address was necessarily of a somewhat disconnected character. He himself had, he said, for the last ten years remained at home in peace with his wife and children. (A Voice—"Why didn't you stay there?") (Laughter.) He had deemed it a public duty to afford the constituency of Middlesex an opportunity of returning a representative who would adequately represent the opinions of a large portion of their number in the House of Commons.

The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Byng. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Haig, which was appointed to take place on Monday. The following was the result:—

Hanbury	3657
Byng	3611
Haig	1148

WEST KENT.

Another serious Liberal defeat! At the polling on Friday the result was as follows:—

Vicount Holmesdale	3769
Sir E. Filmer	3604
Mr. W. Martin	3584
Mr. Whatman	3460

At the previous election the Tories had but one candidate, Mr. M. Smith, of Camer, near Gravesend, and Messrs. Martin and Whatman were returned by a majority of about 500. Since this period the Liberals have gained an advantage upon the register, and yet the Conservatives managed yesterday to obtain both seats. It is said that the Liberals relied too much upon their former success and the state of the register, whilst the Tories worked unceasingly. An immense sum, it is believed, has been expended to out the Liberal members.

A Tory outrage took place at Dartford on Friday. A party of roughs were despatched to that town in the interests of the Conservatives, and as the polling there was favourable to Messrs. Martin and Whatman they amused themselves in the course of the day by going into the streets and assaulting every one they could lay their hands upon. It was with considerable difficulty that the riot was suppressed, and many persons were injured during the conflict.

EAST SUFFOLK.

The nomination took place at Ipswich on Wednesday. The candidates in the Conservative interest were Lord Henniker and the Attorney-General, who represented the division in the last Parliament, and on the Liberal side Lieutenant-Colonel Adair, who formerly sat for the borough of Cambridge. The show of hands was in favour of the two latter. The speech of Sir Fitzroy Kelly was remarkable for the line it took. He complained of the Liberal leaders that they had not, when they had commanding majorities, carried a Reform Bill. While admitting that Lord John Russell had brought in two bills, he insisted that the Derby Government alone had pressed a Reform Bill with the intention of carrying it. He said that we owe the reform agitation to the feud between Lord John and Lord Palmerston. In one part of his speech, he described the late Reform Bill as intended to enfranchise the middle classes, and in another he claimed, with emphasis, for the Tories the credit of having brought in a bill to enfranchise the working classes.

Colonel ADAIR addressed the meeting at considerable length, and with much vigour and effect. The gallant gentleman was frequently cheered by his own supporters, but the partisans on the opposite

side kept up a continual clamour during his speech. He warned his opponents that now the question of reform had been agitated it would not be laid down, as it had been taken up, as the plaything of a party.

The polling took place on Saturday with the following result:—

Henniker	2677
Kelly	2517
Adair	1883

WEST SUFFOLK.

The result of the poll was declared by the High Sheriff on Saturday. That the contest was an arduous one will be seen by the following return of the votes polled by the candidates, Lord Jermyn, Major Parker, and Captain Bennet:—

Jermyn	1958
Parker	1378
Bennet	1301

So ends this singular triangular duel among the Conservatives of West Suffolk.

LIMERICK.

The election for this city took place on Wednesday. The town was in a fever of excitement. The police and soldiers were called in to quell the violence of the mob. In the evening the mob assailed the police with stones; the Riot Act was read; the mob continued the war; the police fired, killing two men and wounding five. The two Liberals were returned. The numbers were—

Russell	1207
Gavin	908
Spaight	806

THE WEST RIDING.

The nomination of candidates took place at Wakefield on Saturday. There were three candidates, namely, Sir John William Ramsden, Bart., and Frank Crossley, Esq., Liberals; and the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Conservative. The event excited an unusual degree of interest, and the weather being fine, there were from 20,000 to 25,000 persons present, the great bulk of them being on the Liberal side. Mr. J. W. CHILDERS proposed, and Mr. D. LUTTON seconded, the nomination of Sir John Ramsden. Sir CHARLES WOOD proposed, and Mr. DURN, of Sheffield, seconded Mr. Crossley. The Hon. E. LASCHLES proposed, and Mr. J. BROOKS seconded, the Hon. John Stuart Wortley.

Sir JOHN RAMSDEN then addressed the electors. In the course of his speech he said that the paramount question now before the country was that of peace or war—the question, in comparison with which all other questions, however great in themselves, sink into the shade.

However anxious we are for reform, I know that it is comparatively a small matter whether the franchise is extended this autumn or next spring. ("Oh, oh," from the Conservatives.) But it is indeed a fearful question—a question which will affect our lives, and the fate of our children's children—whether during that interval we have peace or war. (Cheers.) That, then, I say, is the question upon which we must judge the Government. We have gone round this Riding, addressing peaceful, prosperous, and contented meetings—we have seen in your busy hives of industry the workshops of the world, and the conviction has been deeply impressed upon my mind, that our first duty must be to see that that industry and that commerce is not interrupted. (Cheers.) It must be for us to watch that in our foreign policy the thing is rightly conducted—it is for us to see that England has the undisputed supremacy at sea.

Mr. CROSSLEY then came forward, and was received with loud cheers. After criticising the Government Reform Bill at considerable length, Mr. Crossley concluded as follows:—

What causes the war at the present time? Why, we find two despotic powers going into a weak country for the avowed object of supporting liberty. Do you believe them? ("No, no.") Is that their object? ("No.") Don't you think if they were in earnest in wanting that kind of work, they would both find quite enough to do at home? ("Yes, yes.") Are we, then, to go to war? ("No, no.") Are we to go side by side with despotic powers, fighting for we know not what? I think not. We must be prepared for any event. I am for keeping up our army and navy in an efficient state; but I am for doing so on economical principles. I am of opinion that our army and navy might be far more efficient than it is if we had better management than we now have. Gentlemen, I will not detain you for a moment longer, but will only say that if you should send me to Parliament, you will send one who has an honest errand, and whose only object is to do the best in his power to serve his fellow-countrymen to the best of his ability. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. J. STUART WORTLEY then addressed the meeting. He expressed his concurrence in the sentiments of the preceding speakers on the war, and urged the necessity of neutrality, but observed that they must maintain the efficiency of the army and navy, with as much economy as possible, so as to be prepared for any emergency. He concluded by expressing confidence in his return.

The show of hands was then taken, and was ten to one in favour of Ramsden and Crossley. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Wortley, which was fixed for Tuesday (yesterday).

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

The polling took place on Friday, and ended in a Conservative triumph. At the close, the numbers were as follows:—

The Hon. Algernon Egerton	7470
Mr. W. J. Legh	6983
Mr. Cheetham	6835
Mr. Heywood	6763

The Tory triumph is attributed to the Liberal can-

didates having declared in favour of the ballot; to the support of the Roman Catholic party, who believe Lord Derby is favourable to them; to the great influence of the Ellesmere family; and to the general aversion prevalent for the Manchester Reform Association. This is the first contested election in South Lancashire since 1837.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

A committee selected from the Liberal party of this town are appealing to "the Reformers of England" for help to enable them to prosecute a petition against the recent return of the Conservative candidates for the borough. This petition, the committee state, has been decided on; and they add:—

Let every true Reformer remember that Yarmouth has succumbed not from any spasmodic effort on the part of its local obstructives, but from the effects of a system of corruption deliberately propounded by those in high position, seeking to retain power, and worked out by their aid; and that this system is wide-spread in its ramifications, subversive of the most sacred and constitutional rights, paralysing in its results to the cause of reform, and most injurious to the community at large.

On the other hand, the Conservatives defy their opponents to do their worst.

IPSWICH.

Mr. John King, who contested this town a few days since on advanced Liberal principles, observes, in a long address to the electors, that the result of the poll has shown that Ipswich is—

One among the many corrupt boroughs, and that a large portion of the so-called Liberals are willing to disfranchise themselves at a crisis such as the present rather than see it represented by two honest and straightforward men who would assist in obtaining a good and sound Reform Bill. Let them not lay the flattering unction to their souls that their conduct on this occasion will retard the passing of such a measure. . . Should vote by ballot be obtained in the course of a year or two, and I am spared to offer my services, you may depend upon it, if such should be your wish, I shall be ready and willing to undergo that ordeal.

NORWICH.

The Conservatives here threaten a petition against the return of the Liberal candidates, Lord Bury and Mr. Schneider. Sir Samuel Bignold, in an address to the electors, hints at "ulterior measures." Mr. C. M. Lushington, who came forward as the second Conservative candidate, has also addressed the electors, and observes:—

For the present I bid you farewell. You are all aware that the victory has been dearly bought, and ere long I hope that I shall be in a position again to appear before you, and to reverse the decision now arrived at.

On the other hand, Mr. J. H. Tillett, the leader of the "advanced" section of the Liberal party, has announced his intention of moving a petition to Parliament from the Town Council, praying for a full, searching, and impartial inquiry into the corrupt practices at the late election. Mr. G. Gedge, a prominent member of the Conservative party, has expressed his readiness to second the proposition.

BERWICKSHIRE.

This county has been under landlord rule for a quarter of a century. The Liberals determined to contest it, and put up Mr. Robertson. His opponent was Mr. Majoribanks. After a severe and gallant contest the Liberals won. The numbers were—Robertson, 461; Majoribanks, 428.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

Should Mr. Greer be driven from Londonderry county, the Irish Presbyterian body will have but one representative to watch their interests in the House of Commons—namely, Mr. Arnott, the member for Kinsale.

CLOSE OF POLLS.

ARMAGH.			
Bond	201	Miller	137
ATHLONE.			
Ennis (C)	117	Bayley (L)	74
BEDFORDSHIRE.			
Colonel Gilpin (C)	2030	Higgins (L)	1576
H. Russell (L)	1832		
BUTESHIRE.			
Mure (L C)	138	Lamont (L)	129
BERWICKSHIRE.			
Robertson	461	Majoribanks	428
CARDIGANSHIRE.			
Powell (C)	1070	Davies (C)	928
CORK CITY.			
Boninish (L)	1276	Wood (L)	1200
Fagan (L)	1218	Carroll (C)	1081
CARRICKFERGUS.			
Torrans (C)	667	M'Michen (L)	260
CARLOW.			
Acton (L)	117	Alexander (C)	103
DERBYSHIRE (SOUTH).			
Evans (L)	3536	Vernon (L)	3184
Mundy (C)	3185		
DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY.			
Smollett (C)	436	Bontine (L)	303
DROGHEDA.			
M'Cann (L)	306	Middleton (C)	205
EAST SURREY.			
Alcock (L)	2950	Cleasby (C)	2053
Locke King (L)	2930		
FIFE.			
Wemyss	1087	Loughborough	850
GALWAY.			
Lever	743	French	549
Dunkellin	606		
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.			
Fellowes (C)	1402	Heathcote (L)	1069
Montagu (C)	1311		

ISLE OF WIGHT.			
Clifford (L)	756	Harcourt (C)	694
KINSALE.			
Arnott (L)	79	Brine (C)	(?) 38
KILKENNY CITY.			
Sullivan	236	O'Donnell	210
MALLOW.			
Longfield (L)	68	Norreys (C)	53
NORTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.			
Lord Burghley (C)	1843	Vernon (L)	1339
Hunt (C)	1826		
NEWRY.			
Quinn	250	Kirk	2
M'Blain	197	(Mr. Kirk retired.)	
NEW ROSS.			
Tottenham (L)	86	M'Kenna (L)	77
SOUTH ESSEX.			
Bramston (C)	2846	Baker (L)	2185
Watlington (C)	2661		
SLIGO BOROUGH.			
Wynne (C)	177	Treston (L)	3
Somers (L)	71		
WATERFORD.			
Hamard (L)	536	Barrow (L)	455
Blake (L)	529		
YOUGHAL.			
Butt (L)	123	Smythe (C)	54

NOMINATIONS FIXED.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.	THURSDAY, MAY 12.
Monaghan County.	King's County.
FRIDAY, MAY 13.	
Mayo County.	Sligo County.
SATURDAY, MAY 14.	
Kilkenny County.	

Foreign and Colonial.

INDIA.

CAPTURE OF TANTIA TOPEE.

On the 2nd of April, the columns under Colonels Salis and Rich, in combined movement, overtook the rebels in the Seronge jungles, and killed 500. The rebel leaders—Rao Sahib, Feroze Shah, and Tania Topee—were present. British loss trifling. Maun Singh surrendered to Major Meade, at Mahoodra. Tania Topee was captured on the 8th by that force, assisted by the above-named chief.

The body of the Oude rebels is still in Nepal.

Sir R. Shakspeare succeeds to Sir Robert Hamilton, now en route to England.

Lord Clyde, when last heard of, was at Delhi, on his way to Simla.

H.M.S. Furious arrived at Suez with Lord Elgin and suite; they embarked on board the *Caradoc*, and have arrived in England.

The circumstances under which Tania Topee was captured are stated by the Bombay correspondent of the *Times*. They do not harmonise with the official report:—

When Tania Topee fled from Gwalior, after his defeat by Sir Hugh Rose, he was accompanied by a Buxee or Paymaster of the Maharajah. This Buxee had a creditor, who thought that the best way to secure payment would be to accompany his debtor. He accordingly fled with Tania Topee and the Buxee, and accompanied them in their peregrinations to Tonk and Oodeypore, and back to Julra, Puttun, and Rajghur. Many a weary march he made in this way, following his debtor as a hound follows the track of blood. Unfortunately, the Buxee was killed at Rajghur, and then the creditor called upon Tania Topee for his money. Tania put him off with promises, and at last the man, indignant, left for his own country. After many wanderings Tania returned to the vicinity of Goonah in a forlorn condition, having but thirty followers, no money, and little chance of retrieving his fortunes. He had quarrelled with the Rao and Feroze Shah, and was at the end of his tether. The creditor of the Buxee, who inhabits this part of the country, again joined Tania Topee, but, discovering that this chief's utter destitution left him no chance of paying any portion of the Buxee's debt, he wrote to Sir Robert Hamilton, offering to betray Tania Topee on consideration of getting the price set on that chief's head. Then he thought he would get credit with the English Government for assisting them at a critical moment, and obtain a sum equivalent, or more than equivalent, to the amount of his debt. Advantage was taken of these circumstances, and thus Tania fell at last into our hands. Orders had been issued for his trial by drum-head court-martial, and if he is found guilty, which I do not doubt, he will be hanged.

The same writer says:—

The discontent roused by the tariff has not abated, any more than the necessities of Government have diminished. We find that a practical reduction in the army is at last on the eve of being carried out. In Madras and here, as in the Punjab, the native regiments are to be reduced to 600 men. All recruiting has been stopped, and positive orders have arrived from Calcutta to reduce all expenditure by 15 or 20 per cent. The people of Bombay have been showing their gratitude to the 64th and 86th by giving them a grand banquet.

AMERICA.

The trial of Mr. Sickles terminated at Washington on the 16th ultimo. After about an hour spent in deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." "The burst of feeling that ensued," says the *New York Herald*, "beggars all description. For several minutes the court was a scene of uproar that was unparalleled. Hundreds yelled as though they had gone mad, others wept, and a great number leaped into the dock and embraced the prisoner wildly." Sundry other extravagances were indulged in, and the counsel for the defence were, in the even-

ing, honoured with a serenade. Mr. Sickles was, of course, liberated.

The steamboat *St. Nicholas*, while on her passage from St. Louis to New Orleans, exploded her boilers when near Helena, Arkansas, and about seventy-five persons were supposed to have been killed, while many others were more or less injured.

A serious difficulty had sprung up in Utah between General Johnston and Judge Cradlebaugh on the one side, and Governor Cumming on the other, growing out of the call of the judge upon the general for troops to protect his court, which action was distasteful to the governor. The governor is sustained by the Mormons, and the judge, probably to avoid a collision of the citizens and military, removed his court from Provo to Camp Floyd. The Mormons, it appears, were stirred up to the brink of revolt in consequence of the investigations in progress respecting charges of murder preferred against some of their head men, who had fled from justice. It is reported that a large body of Indians had banded with the Mormons, resolved to resist the arrest of the suspected parties.

The news from Mexico indicate a decided change in the aspect of affairs. General Miramon had succeeded in forcing the lines of the Liberal Generals Ampudia and Llave at Orizaba, and had hastened forward to the capital, which city he reached on the 11th with a diminished army. The victorious general had already commenced the work of slaughter, and was murdering peaceable foreigners indiscriminately. He had also issued a formal protest against the recognition of the Juarez government.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The African Company's Royal Mail steamer *Armenian* has arrived at Liverpool with mails from Bonny.

The steamer *Trident* had left Sierra Leone for the Bomisey, where serious disturbances were existing.

The Governor of Sierra Leone comes home, the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Alexander Fitz-James, governing in his absence. The Rainbow steam-ship had passed safely over the dreaded bar of Lagos. At the gold coast the attention of the people was employed in the cultivation of cotton, and some of the more gentle of the native rulers were induced to embark in its production. Commercial news is exceedingly meagre from all the ports. At Sierra Leone business was depressed. The King of Jaboo had refused to allow palm oil to pass through his country, alleging that the Ibbadans people had annoyed him. The real reason is said to be the French emigration scheme. The quantity of oil this year will, it is supposed, be very small. Dr. Baikie, of the Niger expedition, left Rabbi on the 14th of March, and arrived at Oghomastro on the 27th. All well.

In consequence of the stoppage of the oil trade at Badagry and Porto Novo by the King of the latter place, the English Consul had been compelled to get Lieutenant Glover to take charge of the *Rainbow*, to convey him to meet the ship of war *Brane*, and explain to the King that he had broken his treaty, by stopping the trade, and to order him to open it immediately.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Town papers to the 23rd March have been received. Sir George Grey had opened the Parliament with much congratulation on the prosperity of the country, its quiet, and the progress of immigration. The report of the bad feeling of the Caffres in the colony is not confirmed. One proposition of importance which Sir George Grey has submitted to Parliament is to form a Union or Federation between the colony of the Cape and the free, and perhaps other states to the North, with a suggestion that British Kaffraria may be advantageously incorporated with the colony, whether thus united or not.

AUSTRALIA.

The steamship *Great Britain* has arrived at Liverpool from Melbourne, which port she left on the 2nd March. She brings 32,000*l.* in gold, 50 saloon and 275 other passengers.

There had been much excitement and activity throughout the gold fields for some time previous to the departure of the mail. The miners were amply rewarded by large discoveries of gold, and the employment for labour was decidedly on the increase. A fire occurred in North Melbourne on the 25th ult., and fifteen houses were consumed. Another destructive conflagration occurred at Ballarat. In the flour market considerable stir was caused by the appearance of a large quantity of American flour in barrels. It sold 10*s.* per ton higher than Victoria. No political news of importance.

STATISTICS OF ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The *Annuario Statistico Italiano* for 1858 publishes the following details, which are of interest at the present moment:—"The population of Italy amounts to no less than 27,107,047, inhabitants. They are divided into 15 circumscriptions—eight, containing 19,913,304 souls are under Italian Governments; and seven, with a population of 7,193,743, obey foreign rule. Italy contains 110 provinces and 10,012 communes, and is one of the countries in which the largest cities and towns are to be found, 19 of them having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and 8—Rome, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Florence, Milan, Genoa, and Turin—exceed 100,000. Almost all the population are Roman Catholics; the number of those who profess other Christian creeds only amounting to 36,676, and the Jews to 41,407. The births far

exceed the deaths; the increase in population is particularly remarkable in Sicily and Tuscany, where it may double in 73 years. Italy alone has very nearly one half as many bishops as there are in the whole of Europe; 256 out of 535. The average is 90,000 Catholics for each diocese, and in the Roman States there is one bishop for every 400,000 souls. The regular and secular clergy of both sexes count in Italy 189,000, and they are, as compared with the number of the population, as 1 to 142. The clergy are more numerous in Sicily than in any other part of Italy, or, perhaps, in the world, the number of priests, monks, or nuns being 33,986, or 1 out of 69 inhabitants. There are nearly 300 journals published in Italy, of which number 117 are in the Sardinian States, although they contain only one-fifth of the total population. About the middle of 1858, Italy possessed 1,757 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each) of railways completed, 2,330 in course of construction, and 634 of which concessions had been granted. One of the principal branches of industry is the production of silk, and in ordinary years the value of that article is from 200,000,000*l.* to 230,000,000*l.* Lombardy alone, which is only the fifteenth part of Italy, produces one-third. The revenues of the different Italian States amount to about 600,000,000*l.* and the expenses to 640,000,000*l.* The public debt is 2,000,000,000*l.* Commerce is active, but business is much impeded by the high tariffs in many of the states and by the lines of Custom-houses. The mercantile marine of Italy is more numerous, in proportion to the extent of the country, than that of any other nation in Europe, England excepted.

It is not without interest at the present moment to point out what are German and what are the non-German provinces of Austria. The Austrian empire comprises a total superficies of 12,120 square geographical miles, or about 682,000 square kilometres, with a population of 37 millions of inhabitants. In a territorial point of view, the above extent may be divided into four parts—the Italian countries, 47,000 square kilometres and 5,000,000 inhabitants; Hungary and dependencies, 354,000 and 14,500,000; Poland, 79,400 and 5,000,000; and the German countries, 199,600 and 12,500,000. These last alone form part of the Germanic Confederation, and they alone are placed under the guarantee of the federal compact. They are the Archduchy of Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, Salzburg, the Tyrol, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, Trieste, and its territory, the counties of Goritz and Gradisca, and the county of Nitterburg, and the lordship of Castua in Istria. The non-German provinces of Austria are, Galicia, the Bukovina, Hungary, the Voivodina, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, a large part of Istria, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

OUR PRINCES ABROAD.

The *Official Journal* of Rome of the 27th ult. states that on the previous evening Cardinal Antonelli had the honour of receiving his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the museum of the Vatican, which was illuminated for the occasion. The young Prince visited every part of the different salons, accompanied by the cardinal minister, and by Commander de Fabris, the director of the museum, and by Commander Visconti, commissary of antiquities. The *élite* of the Roman nobility, and many English of distinction, formed part of the Prince's cortege.

A letter from Rome of the 3rd says:—"The Prince of Wales left Rome last night for Civita Vecchia, and embarked on board the *Scourge*, Captain Prince Hohenlohe. His Royal Highness is bound on a yachting expedition to the coast of Spain and Gibraltar, and there is some expectation of his meeting with Prince Alfred. Among all classes of people there is a word of praise for 'our' Prince. His manners are admirable, his feelings kind and amiable, and his intelligence quick. During his residence in Rome he has visited everything worth seeing; and, observing most strictly his incognito, he has surrounded himself by those who were most distinguished in their various callings and professions. Among these who have had the honour of being invited to the Royal table I may mention Gibson, our sculptor; Leffronaim and Leighton, painters in oils; Motley, the American historian; Pentland, well known here for his accurate knowledge of everything connected with Italian antiquities and art; not to mention many others. Indeed, the object has been to surround his Royal Highness with those from whom he could acquire ideas, not observing too strictly Royal etiquette. With regard to his Protestantism, of which some old ladies had great fears, I may observe that it is as immaculate as themselves. 'I shall go to our church on Easter Sunday,' said his Royal Highness; 'when English people are in Rome they ought, I think, to show what they are.' This firmness of principle is connected, at the same time, with great liberality and kindness of feeling. On arriving at Civita Vecchia the Prince went on board directly, and the *Scourge* left port almost immediately after.

The dwellers on Mount Lebanon seem to have hailed the boom of the guns fired by the Euryalus on nearing Beyrout as the formal opening of a new political era. The arrival of Prince Alfred of England on the Syrian coast had long been looked forward to with interest, and when the ship in which he is a "middy" gave audible signs of his approach, there was a general descent of the mountaineers of all ranks with a view of propitiating his Royal Highness's favour. Great was the disappointment when the news spread that the regulations of the British naval service prevented any public reception being

held by the Prince. The good people found some relief in wondering at the strange discipline which places the son of Queen Victoria and all other "mid-dies" on a level. Many of the more wealthy chiefs brought down with them horses, arms, and other valuables, which they intended to beg his Royal Highness to accept of, and could not comprehend how it was that he would not be allowed to receive them.

Postscript.

Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 10.—The Emperor and Prince Napoleon left Paris to-day at 6 o'clock, p.m. An enormous crowd was collected in the Rue de Rivoli, and his Majesty was cheered enthusiastically. Numerous persons belonging to the Court, and others on a footing of intimacy with his Majesty, awaited the arrival of their Imperial Highnesses at the Lyons Railway station. The Empress accompanies the Emperor as far as Montreaux.

Another account says:—"The whole of the Faubourg St. Antoine was on foot, and the Emperor was cheered along the whole route."

Yesterday's *Moniteur* published a decree conferring on Prince Jerome the right of presiding, in the absence of the Empress Regent, at the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday has the following:—During the time the Emperor will be with the army his Cabinet, maintaining its actual organisation, will perform its functions at Paris, as hitherto. All petitions relative to private or collective interests, or to propositions of general interest, must therefore be addressed to the Emperor at Paris, and not to his headquarters.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE WAR.

TURIN, TUESDAY, MAY 10.—The Austrians withdrew yesterday from Tronzano along the road to Verce, to which town they were going with a force of 8,000 men and twenty-six pieces of artillery. An ineffectual attempt was made to construct a bridge over the Po. Several carts carrying wounded Austrians have returned to Gravelona, where the enemy continue their defensive works.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a short account of the cannonade of Valenza, on the 4th, stating the number of wounded at ten, besides Capt. Roberti and one man killed. The latter, a corporal of Bersagliers (or riflemen), named Albini, being mortally wounded, nevertheless crawled to a hillock in order to have one shot more at the enemy.

VIENNA, MAY 10.—The Austrian army has taken up its position between the Po and the Sesia, to await better weather before renewing offensive measures. Our troops have destroyed the railway bridge at Valenza. The Count de Chambord has taken his departure for Prague.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, MAY 9.—Ancona has been declared in a state of siege. The light in the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour has been extinguished. The Pope has protested. Count Baci will have an interview with the Emperor, and will send an answer to-morrow. France considers the state of things at Ancona as a violation of neutrality, and awaits this reply. The French regiments at Rome are to be placed on a full war footing. They will be increased by 3,000 men. Rome is tranquil.

A letter from Turin says:—"The Duke of Gramont has obtained from his Holiness his word of honour that he will not attempt to escape from Rome, and in return the French Government has guaranteed tranquillity and order in the Eternal City."

THE ADRIATIC.

VISIT, MAY 2.—A French squadron is in the Adriatic, but we know not with what intent.

We are indeed unfortunate. The military preparations of Austria are on a scale to terrify one. It looks as if we were to be transformed into a second Malakoff. Upwards of 5,000 tons of cannon, bomb-bustibles, and other material have already been landed here. The garrison of 2,500 men, and now of 7,000 men, is preparing quarters for additional and imminent reinforcements. It does not appear to be a question of holding Ancona only; but it looks as if something more serious was meditated. The requisitions of the military commandant are terrible, and extend to all the neighbouring towns.

THE AUSTRIAN GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

A letter from Vienna in the *Weser Gazette* announces that the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who is Colonel of the 8th Austrian Dragoons, will join his regiment and take active service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"It is affirmed," says the *Independence of Brussels*, "that the great powers will come to an understanding to guarantee the neutrality of the duchy of Parma, a neutrality which the Duchess herself is anxious to secure."

Prince Nicholas of Nassau has just taken leave of the Chambers, prior to leaving for the Austrian army. In his farewell speech he congratulated himself on being the first German prince who took up arms "for the defence of his country."

A Berlin letter in the *Elberfeld Gazette* says:—

The last accounts from Hungary state that great agitation prevails amongst the Magyar and Slavonian populations, anxious to recover the rights wrested from them ten years ago. Agitation also prevails in Galicia and in the Polish provinces of Austria.

A letter from Turin says:—

Whenever the Austrians make their appearance, they ravage everything, carry off hostages, impose contributions, and, in short, behave in such a way that Marshal Canrobert, it is said, has written to Gyula and asked him whether he means to carry on the war like a barbarian, or in accordance with the principles of modern civilisation.

The Genovese have given the French a warm reception, and the French, on their part, have been well behaved, and have given no cause for complaint. The officers say that 200,000 men (effective) are coming to Italy. There must be not very far from half that number here already—certainly not less than 90,000, and they are coming in daily.

The letters from Germany mention a number of mercantile failures in Vienna, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Munich, &c.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A Madrid telegram of the 9th says:—"The Prince of Wales disembarked yesterday at Algiers."

THE LATE BARON VON HUMBOLDT.

BERLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 9 A.M.—The solemn funeral procession of Alexander von Humboldt is now on its way to the Cathedral. All that represents science, art, and intelligence in Berlin joins in the procession. Three Chamberlains in gold costumes, bearing the orders of the illustrious deceased, precede the funeral car, which is drawn by six horses from the Royal stables. Upon the car is a simple uncovered coffin of oak adorned with flowers and laurel. On either side of the car are students, bearing green palm branches. A line of carriages of immense length closes the procession. The Prince Regent and all the Princes and Princesses are assembled in the Cathedral, awaiting the arrival of the great philosopher's mortal remains. A mournful aspect overspreads the whole town.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
Sir J. Hamerton... 18,400
Mr. Crossley... 18,200
Mr. Wortley... 18,500
In 1848, when a vacancy occurred on the succession of Lord Morpeth to the peerage on the death of his father (the late Earl of Carlisle), a contest took place between Sir Culling Eardley on the Liberal side, and Mr. Edmund Denison on the Conservative side, and it terminated in favour of Denison by a majority of 14,743 to 11,795 votes.

MR. WYNN... 300
MR. WILLIAMS... 300
CLARK (CONSERVATIVE)... 2,600
MR. WHITE (LIBERAL)... 1,404
MR. CALVERT (LIBERAL)... 1,026

Up to yesterday 623 out of 648 members of the House of Commons had been returned, of whom 390 are set down as Liberals, and 234 as Conservatives, giving the former a majority of 55. During the election the Liberals have lost 39 and gained 30 votes.

A memorial, on behalf of the Society of Friends, strongly urging the observance of a pacific policy in the present alarming crisis, was yesterday presented to the Earl of Derby, at his official residence in Downing-street, by the following deputation:—Joseph Forster, Robert Forster, Joseph Bevan Brathwaite, Edward Smith, Robert Alsop, John Morland, Samuel Fox, Daniel Bell Hanbury, Edward Marsh, Charles Hoyal, and Anthony Harris.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by a limited retinue of the Royal household, are expected to leave Buckingham Palace on Saturday next for the Pavilion at the Camp at Aldershot. The Queen and the Prince Consort will remain there until Monday afternoon.

Count Persigny is expected to arrive at Albert, gate House from Paris this day, to assume his diplomatic duties as representative of the Imperial French Court.

It appears by a letter from the Rev. W. U. Richards, incumbent of All Saints, Margaret-street, that the statement of the *Weekly Register* that the Duke of Leeds was, "a short time before his death, received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Bishop of Beverley" was incorrect. His grace on the evening before his death was visited by the rev. incumbent, and received the sacrament.

Earl Cowley left town last evening by the rail train, on his return to the British Embassy at Paris.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The greater portion of Monday's unsold supply of English wheat was on offer here, to-day, and several samples were received fresh up from Essex and Kent. In all kinds only a moderate business was transacted, and prices may be called 7*s.* to 8*s.* per quarter lower than on this day so-nigh. There is a little inquiry for foreign wheat—the show of which was very good—and, to force sales, further depressed rates must have been submitted to. Foreign barley was very firm in price, and the demand for English may be called steady. The malt trade ruled healthy, at extreme rates.

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
In consequence of the great demands on our space, we have been obliged to postpone several articles of religious intelligence.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1859.

SUMMARY.
THE news from the seat of war in Italy, as yet, tells us mainly of the arrival and concentration of troops, Austrian demonstrations as yet involved in mystery, and petty skirmishes, in which the first blood on both sides has been shed. The latest bulletin from Vienna states that "The Austrian army has taken up its position between the Po and the Sesia to await better weather before renewing offensive measures." It may be that the Austrians, though unwilling publicly to admit the fact, are really engaged in fortifying their position on the Sesia, not with a view to a further advance, but to receive the onslaught of the Franco-Sardinian forces. At present they are making the Piedmontese, as far as is possible, support the war by heavy contributions. One prominent feature of their plan is already developed—to live as long as they can in the enemy's country.

In a few days the campaign in Italy will have commenced in earnest, and on a scale never before known even on that battle-field of Europe. The Austrians are estimated to have not less than 140,000 men in the field, against whom will be opposed at least 100,000 French and 60,000 Sardinians—forming a mass of 300,000 troops, who will, probably, in the course of another month, be engaged in a work of mutual extermination, such as the world has not heard of for half a century past. The Emperor Napoleon has already left Paris for the scene of hostilities, and will, perhaps, find the Emperor of Austria arrived before him. We may soon hear, not only of great battles in Piedmont, but of a French attack on Ancona in the Adriatic, and of revolutionary movements in Lombardy and Sicily. While a captive Pope looks down impotently on the raging strife, his subjects rejoice in the prospect of coming deliverance; and the first act of his spiritual children, the population of Tuscany, on the removal of the Austrian incubus, is to decree that freedom of conscience which is fatal to the claims of the Vatican. Antagonistic moral principles are at present engaged in as deadly a conflict on Italian soil as the legions of despotic sovereigns. Again we would ask, is England to stand by while this mighty struggle is raging in the South of Europe? We have already a large fleet in the Mediterranean—the Channel fleet—which ought to be on our own shores. It is easy to understand that our Ministers should desire to protect Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu—though we have always thought that these strongholds could well protect themselves without ships of war. But the news from Malta tells us that the fleet there was early last week "ready for sea," and that on the 1st "her Majesty's ships Conqueror and Centurion proceeded to sea under sealed orders, to be opened when miles at sea." The Coquette despatch gun-boat also sailed shortly afterwards under sealed orders. What does all this mean? Why should our ships be passing about in the Mediterranean in this mysterious way, when we are

at peace with every one? What have we to do in the Adriatic? How does it concern us if a French fleet should choose to blockade or bombard Ancona—a neutral port seized in violation of all law by the Austrians and turned into a stronghold? Are the short-lived Derbyite Government resolved to exhibit their new-born zeal in favour of neutrality by dogging the footsteps of France, and worrying her into hostilities? Such questions require to be peremptorily asked, when we have before us Mr. Disraeli's dangerous talk of "our fleets and squadrons careering in the Mediterranean, or in the Adriatic, to watch everything."

The greater part of the new Parliament is now elected. The list now comprises the names of 623 members, and the remaining Irish elections will, it is expected, have been decided by the end of the week. Since our last number, the Conservative gains have been considerable. The Liberals have lost the two seats for South Lancashire and West Kent, and one seat for South Essex, besides having failed in obtaining a second seat for Bedfordshire, East Suffolk, and Huntingdonshire. These important gains to the Government are not affected by the success of the former Liberal members in East Surrey and Middlesex over opposing candidates. But the last county election for England has done much to repair the moral influence of these disasters. Yesterday the great West Riding constituency returned, in conjunction with Sir J. Ramsden, Mr. Frank Crossley, of Halifax, by a majority of more than 1,600 votes over his opponent, Mr. Stuart Wortley. The triumph is all the more signal from the fact that a manufacturer without aristocratic connexions, and a Dissenter, was opposed by a Liberal-Conservative, a finished gentleman of the Palmerstonian stamp, with powerful local interests at his back, and a popular manner. Mr. Stuart Wortley has played a heavy stake and has lost it.

The anniversary meetings of the Baptist denomination, reported in our last number, have been followed by those of other religious societies. Those who are given to sneer at Missions to the Hottentots and Fijians, will find in our present number abundant evidence that our heathen at home are not uncared for. What, for instance, would this great metropolis do without the City Mission, with its staff of three hundred and sixty-two agents labouring day by day amongst the most destitute and depraved inhabitants of London? We have devoted as much of our space as is practicable to these numerous meetings—giving the greatest prominence to the reports of the secretaries, which are after all the best tests of the usefulness of these religious organisations, and contain indeed more of the true romance of missions than the most fervid addresses. Some of the speeches have been, however, both suggestive and interesting. We would commend to the advocates of "aggressive Christianity" the remarks of the Earl of Shaftesbury at the City Mission meeting. One sentence, with which we conclude our summary will, we hope, leave an abiding impression on the memory of our readers. It is this:—"Until we have town halls, medical halls, and every open space where people can meet made available for the preaching of the Word of God, we shall never do the good that we desire to do, and have that fall extent of evangelical teaching, if all these means are not resorted to."

WAR FACTS AND CONTINGENCIES.
News from the theatre of war comes in scantily enough. From the impetuous haste with which Austria flung down the gauntlet, the world gave her the credit of intending to rush upon Turin, and, by opening the campaign with a brilliant triumph, infuse spirit into her numerous and well-appointed army. Whether such really was her original design, or not, it seems clear that it has been abandoned. Possibly, her first movements may have been made with a view to mask her ultimate object—it may be, as rumour gives out, that they have been paralysed by divided counsels—but it seems most probable that they have been defeated by the weather. The plains of Piedmont, intersected everywhere by streams and streamlets, do not offer a favourable stage for rapid military evolutions when the clouds are pouring down torrents of rain, and every river overflows its banks. Even Imperial despotism must submit where the arrangements of Providence are concerned, and double-headed eagles must droop the wing when Alpine clouds let fall their watery burden. The Austrian army must now content themselves with one of two possibilities—they must advance to meet a foe equal in numbers to themselves, and superior in prestige, or they must abandon their aggressive attitude, and fall back on the defensive.

It seems doubtful whether, in the latter alternative, the French and Sardinian armies can make a surer or more successful advance than did the Austrians. Neither of the two great belligerents who have joined issue on the

plains of Piedmont can move in force against his antagonist, without exposing himself to a disastrous flank movement. If both are anxious to fight, of course, both can easily enough find the field for their encounter. But on the hypothesis that Austria relies upon her defensive strength, and, having lost her first opportunity of striking with advantage, declines to stake her possessions in Italy upon a single engagement, it is difficult to say how the allies will be able to wrest from their powerful enemy the key of her position—at any rate, on the Sardinian plains. Unless, therefore, some strategic combination, other than those which lie upon the surface, is in process of development, no very decisive battle can be looked for, at least for the present. The public will be left to guess the intentions of the combatants, and Sardinia will be eaten up by the necessities of two great armies.

In this situation of affairs, we have the more time and leisure for speculating on the probable bearing of this contest upon our own interests. But that experience has taught us how easily our countrymen are worked up into a disgraceful panic, and how irresistible is the influence exerted upon the public mind by traditional catch-words, we should suppose it impossible for political ingenuity to discover in the existing quarrel a single inlet for British interference. Neither, indeed, can our acutest statesmen point out anything in the facts as they stand giving warrant for our siding with either of the combatants. As yet, they confine themselves to the task of marking out contingent pretexts for our interposition, and getting up the martial blood of our too pugnacious people. Amongst the phrases set afloat for this purpose, is one which lays down as an axiom of foreign policy that it will never do to allow either France, on the one hand, or Russia, on the other, to obliterate from the map of Europe a strong central power. Should Germany be threatened—such is the implication—whether in consequence of her declaring for Austria, or of the ambitious projects of the Emperor Napoleon—we must rush to the rescue. It would be a short-sighted policy, they pretend, which would admit of our standing by, and witnessing the destruction of so substantial a counterpoise to the overwhelming influence of France or Russia.

Such is the tradition of our Foreign Office—and it is, no doubt, a necessary element in the modern theory of "the balance of power in Europe." We devoutly wish that some master-mind would be at the pains to expound this axiom to intelligent men, so as to satisfy them, either that it is but an empty form of words, or that it means something in which they ought to take a deep and paramount interest. The German people, we suppose, will always remain what and where they are—will be made up of the same race, will have the same tastes and antipathies, the same aspirations and weaknesses, the same historical past and possible future, as now. No French or Russian Emperor will sweep away that vast population which occupies the central regions of the continent of Europe, nor materially alter their habits, nor greatly change their wants. The direction of their political affairs, it is true, may, perchance, be grasped by a Napoleon or an Alexander—and this is the calamity which Great Britain, according to our statesmen, should do her utmost to avert.

Now we will not call in question the inscrutable wisdom of this maxim of Foreign policy—but we crave to have it thoroughly expounded to us. Germany, one would suppose, is quite as capable of taking care of herself as France or Russia. Certainly, if the various Governments which manage the political affairs of that people were as liberal and progressive as our care for humanity could desire, our sympathies might get the better of our cooler judgment, and we could understand, if we could not approve, the resolution of Great Britain to shield Germany against all foreign encroachments. But this is not by any means the case. The very best of the German Governments is but a thinly-veiled despotism—so that as far as the political interests of the Germans themselves are concerned, there is no very strong temptation to induce us to interpose for the preservation to them of such lumbering and grinding political machinery. If foreign domination would be a terrible grievance to such a people, as undoubtedly it would, surely some thirty millions may be trusted to secure their own independence. What we want to know is, how we, the inhabitants of these British Isles, chance to be so interested in the dynastic arrangements of Germany? In what particulars do they, or can they, affect us? Which of our national rights do they secure, or can they endanger? How are we the better for a strong central power in the heart of Europe? In what respects should we be the worse were it to disappear? No doubt, there is a case intelligible enough when fairly stated—but we are obliged to confess to the excessive stupidity of wishing to see it fairly

stated—for, as it now stands, we cannot comprehend it. It is a theorem of modern politics, and we believe, has some connexion with that wonderfully mysterious Eastern question; but, surely, it is capable of being expounded to the practical apprehension of a moderate intellect. "Fee, Faw, Fum!" We hope our readers, at this critical juncture, will refuse to surrender themselves, reason, feelings, and consciences, to the incantations of the Foreign Office. We hope they will put themselves into the class of those tormentors of official pomposity, who "want to know the reason why." There is a cant in politics, as well as in religion—sometimes it is that of the agitator—often it is that of the Government. But before we allow ourselves to be dragged into this insane contest, let us be sure that we understand something about the merits and the drift of it. Don't let us be imposed upon by grand words about the indispensable necessity of preserving a strong independent power in the centre of Europe. That is the formula—what we require is the rationale.

A MISS IS AS GOOD AS A MILE.

Lord Derby's Government, like Austria, has made a bold dash for the retention of their possession, and, like Austria, has failed. The Conservative organs crow over their success—may they have many such successes to crow over! Forty votes in a division, they observe, are worth fighting for—yes, if an addition of forty votes will constitute a working majority. But if it still leaves the Cabinet in a minority, what advantage is it likely to bring to the party? If, after all, there has resulted from the Dissolution no greater gain than this, we cannot grudge the Conservatives their exhilaration, and are pleased to find that they can discover cause for merriment in so very unpromising a subject. We do not blame them for overlooking the negative side of the matter—it will be soon enough to put on long faces when political accounts come to be finally squared with them. Probably, they will then understand that "a miss is as good as a mile."

Success sanctifies a good many villainies—but we mere approach to success has that effect. The sacrifice of morality to a view to a political triumph is only pardonable, in the judgment of the world, when it effectually accomplishes all that was expected from it. When it fails to do that, the nearer it has carried those who have made it to the summit of their wishes, the more disastrous is the fall which it ensures. In leaping a five-barred gate—always supposing our object is to get over unharmed—we should hardly think upon congratulating ourselves that the broken head we got was occasioned by our foot catching the topmost rail, rather than either of those below it. He who fires his last shot at a tiger is in no better a position in regard to coming eventualities even although his bullet flew close enough to the animal as to shave his whisker. A heavier fall in the one case, and more furious rage in the second, are the only likely results of getting near the mark. Lord Derby's game is what we, at school, used to call "Mucker" or "maker." He stalked everything on the issue, and he retires a political beggar. For the most part, his lieutenant in the House of Commons will have, on the last day of the present month, to meet the same men as of old—but not in the same mood. The game of forbearance has been played out—and nothing remains but a determined tussle between the two antagonistic parties. Lord Derby has unmasked his real character and purpose. Not only has he exhibited his weapon, but he has made a desperate lunge with it. He will not henceforth be dealt with as harmless. If he has not drawn blood, or has not inflicted a wound deep enough to let out life, it is quite evident that he was not wanting in will. A fair fight for honour Englishmen can understand and appreciate—but foul play, especially when unsuccessful, extinguishes every spark of pity. When men are in earnest, they readily merge their minor differences. Before the Dissolution, the quarrels of Reformers, one with another, were all important in their eyes—now they sink into molehills in comparison with the huge mountainous quarrel they have with Derby and his party. Men fresh from the smart of a General Election will have but a little disposition to give their adversary breathing time. His day of grace will be as long as the reforms of Parliament compel—probably, not a day longer. No one will care to let him down easily. No one will dwell upon the collateral considerations which may be urged in his favour. When a man has wantonly slapped another in the face, the outraged individual is not likely to be conciliated by the suggestion that he has been a good husband, and has punctually met his engagements.

Two questions are waiting discussion, upon both of which the country feels rather sensitively just now, and upon neither of which is the Derby Government in unison with public

opinion—the one relates to Parliamentary Reform, the other to our foreign policy. Does Lord Derby hope that his gain of forty votes in a division will enable him to stand his ground on either of these questions? Does he fancy that he is strong enough to stave off a Reform Bill extensive enough, whatever may be its deficiencies, to settle the prospects of his party for many years to come? For a twelvemonth or so, at the utmost, he will command a more numerous band of followers than he has done since 1847; but what is the advantage of that if they are not too numerous to be beaten? Here and there he may be able to modify a Liberal measure for amending the representation of the people—here and there he may snatch a victory on details—but will his utmost exertions suffice to prevent the extension of political power to a large body of the people who hold his political principles in the utmost disrepute? Is there a remote probability of his succeeding in nullifying the voice of the constituencies on this question? Can any act of his, can any stratagem, can any dash of impetuosity, rob the people of this kingdom of what they have solemnly and constitutionally, in response to the Queen's appeal, declared that they will have? And if he has not secured this result for himself, he has done worse than nothing. The Liberals were never wanting in numbers—they had them last Session, and to spare—what they were wanting in was spirit and earnestness, and this the General Election has quickened in them. They have lost twenty seats, and they have gained their self-possession. They are a somewhat smaller majority—but they are a majority with a purpose.

Or does Lord Derby anticipate support in his foreign policy? Does he speculate upon being able to win with the Malmesbury trick? Here again "a miss is as good as a mile." We know what Lord Malmesbury was ready to do in the interests of peace—but we also know that he failed. Austrian leanings, too palpable for disguise, have disgusted many who were in favour of what they supposed was a dignified and conciliatory policy. That pretext for forbearance will serve no longer. In fact, to leave the direction of foreign affairs in the hands of the Derby Government, is to leave the vessel of the State to drift into the whirlpool of continental strife. The Germanising tendencies of the present Foreign Secretary, and particularly of his chief, are too dangerous to admit of tolerating the continuance of the present Administration in office. On this question, as on that of Parliamentary Reform, the situation has completely changed within the last month. There remains no pretext with which to amuse or to defraud us. We know our position, and we know Lord Derby's. His party votes on a division will not save him. He has played high, and is bankrupt. Let his followers toast the result if they will. They have won twenty seats—but they have lost their cause! Here and there a wing was successful—but the army is defeated, and the field must be given up.

ARE WE TO "DRIFT INTO WAR?"

The question has been already answered, it may be replied, by the unanimous expression of public opinion from every hustings candidate, and from the mouth of every English statesman—one and all are in favour of absolute neutrality. Experience, however, warns us to distrust such hopeful indications. Even before the first shock of arms on the plains of Italy, there are too many indications that we may be allowed to drift into this struggle of rival despots. It can scarcely have been without purpose that Mr. Disraeli, while contending (for the moment) in favour of British neutrality, talked of our being "prepared"—whether our armies are on the German frontier, or whether our fleets and squadrons are cruising in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic, to watch events, to seize the favourable opportunity when we may terminate the struggle. Is then, neutrality consistent with the presence of an English army in Germany? If so, the expression in the mouths of our Ministers is to be interpreted in a non-natural sense, and can only be meant to conceal ulterior objects. Does the popular idea of neutrality harmonise with the Prime Minister's ominous reference in the Lords to the port of Trieste, or with Lord Malmesbury's guarantee of Sardinia, while negotiations were proceeding against an attack from Austria? The renowned intrigues of King Leopold in the interests of Austria—the dynastic sympathies of our own Court—the indifference of statesmen like Lord Clarendon to what he describes as the "sentimental grievances" of the Lombards—the continual reference of public men to the probability of our being eventually unable to keep out of the war—the fixed ideas that still obtain in high quarters as to the necessity of upholding the balance of power in Europe by means of a heterogeneous Austrian Empire, and the at-

tempt already made to create national alarm by unfounded reports of a Franco-Russian alliance for a repartition of Europe—are all so many warnings that we should not too confidently reckon upon the permanence of the present healthful feeling in favour of strict neutrality. It is but too clear that the recognition of the principle of non-intervention by the Ministers of the Crown is only provisional—forced upon them against their own predilections. A succession of defeats by the Court of Vienna, or the resolve of the Southern German States, still more of the Confederation itself, to make common cause with Austria, would be the signal for fresh intrigues by diplomatists and renewed panic-breathing articles by our Austrian press, with a view to drag England into the strife. Now is the time, once for all, before these potent influences are brought to bear, for the English people resolutely to decide that they will not follow in the wake of any European Power, or directly or indirectly be entangled in this quarrel of continental autocrats—that they will adhere to their policy of abstention, however Prussia may decide to act—and that they will refuse to listen to the bellicose suggestions of the organs of the monied classes, or to allow their policy to be guided by the holders of Austrian stock. Our danger is not that we shall plunge into the deadly strife, but drift into it by degrees. There is less fear of a British army being sent into Germany than of our Ministers ordering a fleet to the Adriatic, indulging in uncalled-for demonstrations against France, and subsidising needy belligerents. But even more dangerous to the neutral position we have taken up will be the incessant alarms, already being raised by the Times, as to the ambitious projects of the Emperor of the French, and the measures, such as are already announced, not merely for augmenting the navy, but for placing the army on a war footing—preparing for hostilities, when we have resolved to hold aloof.

In every point of view, neutrality in the impending struggle is our wisest, most humane, and most enlightened policy. The conviction that England will in no case interfere, will induce Germany the longer to hesitate, and Austria the sooner to yield Italian independence. If no other Powers take part in the struggle, the war may be short. Unsupported by either Germany or England, and embarrassed, perhaps, by a rising in Hungary, Austria, bankrupt in resources and dispirited by defeat, may, at the close of one campaign, be in a mood to surrender Lombardy and Venice in the interests of peace. In such an event, our mediation would be all the more likely to be successful, because we had taken neither side in the quarrel. France cannot sustain protracted hostilities; and we are foolish enough to believe that the English alliance must be, as it now is, the key-stone of the external policy of the Imperial government, and that a victorious career in Italy will not the less dispose the Emperor of the French to maintain a good understanding with his nearest and most formidable neighbour. The appointment of Count Persigny to the London Embassy may be taken as some proof of Louis Napoleon's desire to keep well with England.

But be that as it may, it rests with the British nation, rather than with her rulers, whether or not they "drift into war." If secret diplomacy is to decide, there is, we fear, little doubt of the result. Some fine morning we shall wake up, and find ourselves inextricably involved. Nothing but the most emphatic expression of the national will can make us safe from hidden dangers. We rejoice, therefore, to find that the friends of peace and non-intervention are not satisfied with mere hustings declarations on the subject. Meetings like those held last week at Leeds, Kendal, and Darlington, to memorialise the Queen (and petition Parliament) in favour of strict non-intervention, should be convened in every town throughout the country. We are glad also to observe that this vital question has been taken up by the town councils of Newcastle and Sunderland. There is need for every kind of demonstration that will convince those who direct the organised resources of the country, that the nation will not allow the principle of neutrality to be infringed a hair's breadth. Let the Government take warning. Dr. Guthrie does not stand alone in holding the sentiment, publicly expressed by him last week at Glasgow, that "if this country should go to war and mingle in that wretched quarrel between two despots, who neither of them care one straw for the liberties of Italy, the Ministry that invades this great, noble, peaceful, Protestant, religious country in that unholy war, ought to be impeached." It is for the public, without delay, and while they are entirely uncommitted, to make known their solemn determination to take no part in the blood and ruin, and desolation with which despotic monarchs are about to overwhelm the continent of Europe, and to sanction no movement

at Le Filigare, a frontier town on the Bologna road, and bodies of infantry and artillery have been detached to Massa and Carrara. General Ulloa himself having proceeded thither to take certain military precautions. The following is the proclamation issued by him on assuming the command of the Tuscan army:—

Tuscan soldiers!—You cannot remain passive spectators when the cannon perhaps already roars in Italy against Austria. How can the brave men who fought at Curtatone not obey the appeal of the heroes of Pastrengo, Goito, and Tchernaya? Tuscan soldiers, hasten to swell the army of the brave and loyal Victor Emmanuel; it is no longer the army of Piedmont, it is the army of Italy. Join the Piedmontese and the sons of generous France under the tricolour, the banner we unfurl to sustain the struggle for our common independence. Let us all join, from the Alps to both seas; in armed ranks, we shall be strong and invincible. Discipline, courage, and constancy, and the God of Victory will stand by us. On, therefore! Italy for ever!

An English lady resident in Florence, writing on the 28th ult., thus describes the memorable scene in that city on the preceding day:—

The Grand Duke, being an Austrian by family and in sympathy, would consent only to a neutrality of the troops here in the cause of Piedmont. These troops—ten thousand men—being Tuscans and Italians, fraternised and agreed with the people that this neutral submission to Austrian foreign power could not and should not be. The result was a demonstration, magnificent in its unity, in which, with one voice, on one day, the people and the troops asserted their freedom. The Grand Duke was forced either to consent to oppose Austria, or to abdicate. He preferred the latter, and yesterday escaped with all his family, ministers, and generals. . . . It was a grand day, which I think it a privilege to have seen! The Duke, in endeavouring to reduce to discipline the troops, had, it is said, declared that the first soldier that made a declaration of revolt should be shot. But the united hearts of men are not to be silenced by one foreigner. The troops and the people, sure of one another, met at the great fortress yesterday morning, and hoisted the tricolour. Imagine the sun shining, the bands playing, the soldiers and people replying to one another from the heights of the fortress with patriotism, courage, and cheers, yet no violence, not a drop of blood shed, not a shot fired, not an insolent word throughout the whole of Florence—imagine organised bands of thirty or fifty men coming marching in from all parts of the country with the tricolour banner, almost every man, woman, and child with the colour on their shoulders; from the houses streams of silk proclaiming the same story; there was not a voice against! Poor sick soldiers in the hospitals were carried to the open windows, with bright eyes lighting up their pallid faces, and with feeble cheers and gestures making one with the rest. All yesterday was passed in the assertion of this principle. Placards were posted at all hours of the day in the streets, enabling all to comprehend the movement. The Podesta takes the government for the moment with three other gentlemen. Order was begged for, and earnestly granted by every person in Florence; and to-day all are at their usual occupations. The Austrian general is gone, but the *appel* was sounded for the soldiers last night, and every man answered with the same regularity as when obedience was servitude. Last night the streets were thronged, for who would remain indifferently in the house at such a time? but no quarrels. The thing is too true, universal, and profound, for petty riots.

The following is the translation of the reply of the English residents of Florence to the Tuscan address:—

Tuscans! We, English residents at Florence, hasten to reply to your noble address of yesterday—a date which will be memorable in your history. We who live in your midst witnessed with joy your enthusiastic, pacific, and magnanimous declaration of Italian independence, and however difficult may be elsewhere, at this moment, the position of our Government, in that which concerns its external relations, we, as individuals, declare that our sentiments are in perfect harmony with this happy event; and we believe we express the sentiments of our fellow-countrymen in proclaiming that our hearts are with you, and that our cry is "Vive l'Indépendance de l'Italie." Florence, April 28, 1859.

In a letter from Florence, written a day or two before the flight of the Grand Duke, we read that the commander of the forces had tendered his resignation, and that when the Grand Duke entreated him to remain and not to abandon him in this dire extremity, the gallant officer replied, "Your highness, my position is a false and most difficult one. If you order me to march into Lombardy and join the Austrians, I shall obey your Highness's commands, but the soldiers will remain behind. If you were to order me to join the Sardinian army, the soldiers would go and I should remain behind."

FLORENCE, MAY 10.—The new Ministry has been formed. The following are its members:—M. Buoncompagni, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Baron Ricasoli, Minister of the Interior; Marquis Ridozzi, Minister for Public Instruction; Councillor Poggi, Minister of Justice; M. Busacca, Finance Minister; and M. Caminatti, a Piedmontese Colonel, War Minister.

PARMA AND MODENA.

A despatch from Parma, in the *Moniteur*, states that the reigning Duchess returned to Parma on Wednesday evening. She was met by a portion of the troops, while another body kept the route. Other accounts state that several of the officers of the army had previously entered the Piedmontese territory. The reactionary movement is attributed to the approach of Austrian troops from the direction of Modena.

The Duke of Modena has protested against the entry of Piedmontese gendarmes into Massa and

Carrara, as a violation of his territory, and has "declared war" against Piedmont.

LOMBARDY.

BERNE, TUESDAY, MAY 10.—According to advices from the frontiers of Lombardy the inhabitants of the Valtellina are making great purchases of arms and ammunition. A revolution appears imminent. The Austrians are making heavy demands. General Cialdini has captured both cattle and forage belonging to the Austrians.

ROME AND NAPLES.

Letters from Rome to the 5th inst. state that the French garrison, which had been ordered to leave, is to be maintained entire. The following is an extract from a letter dated May 3rd:—

Of course the Papal Government, seeing its danger, expressed a wish for the troops to remain, and the Emperor, "solely out of deference to the prayer of the Holy Father," granted the request. The intelligence of the Imperial anxiety for his Holiness was communicated, it is said, to the Pope on Sunday morning, when Pio Nono replied, "I put my trust in God." So goes the tale.

Great numbers of emigrants were leaving daily for Piedmont, and the Sardinian Legation was continually full of persons asking for passports. Fears were entertained of the intention or desire of the Pope to escape from Rome, "but," says the *Times* correspondent, "I believe that there is no further foundation for those fears than the previous conduct of his Holiness, and his present awkward position between two fires." The inhabitants of the Romagna are greatly agitated.

The Austrians are fortifying Ancona notwithstanding the protests of the Pope, which are of course of little worth. A letter from Rome says:—

Austria has occupied churches, monasteries, and public and private buildings. Austria has in Ancona a force stated variously at from 8,000 to 12,000 men. Ferrara is covered with Austrians; Comacchio is held by them, and Bologna also. The Papal States are a suburb of the Austrian empire.

Letters have also been received from Naples to the 5th inst. The emotion of the King on learning the situation of affairs in Italy has very much aggravated his disease. A letter dated the 3rd says:—

Everything assumes a more decided military character than ever, and there is no talk but of military arrangements and expeditions. In military circles there is a report that the 3rd and 4th Regiments of the Line, a Swiss regiment, five battalions of Chasseurs, a regiment of Hussars, two regiments of Dragoons, and others, with twenty pieces of artillery, will be sent to the confines of the Abruzzi, but with what object is not stated. The only apparent reason is that this move is made in support of the Austrians, whose policy has always met with the sympathy of the Neapolitan Court.

According to advices received from Ancona, the municipality of that town has addressed a petition to the Pope against the increase of the Austrian garrison and against the construction of fortifications by the Austrians.

The *Weekly Register* states that "His Holiness is about to address a circular to all the Catholic Bishops, inviting them to order public prayers for peace. Cardinal Antonelli has delivered a diplomatic note to the Governments of France and of Austria declaring the intention of the Pontifical Government to maintain the strictest neutrality."

The Government of the Two Sicilies has given notice by its agents at the different European Courts that his Neapolitan Majesty intends to observe the strictest neutrality towards all Powers during the present complications.

A letter from Naples of the 3rd says:—

Five hours after the arrival, on Sunday last, of the *Corriere Mercantile* by the boat from Genoa, no less than 10,000 copies of Victor Emmanuel's speech to the Piedmontese army were printed and in rapid circulation at Naples, and another 10,000 have been despatched by express messengers into the provinces for distribution, and all under the very nose of the police authorities. The Liberals are expecting with impatience the French Emperor's speech, to distribute in like manner. Last week 26,000 ducats, raised by subscription, were forwarded to Turin in support of the national cause.

THE NEUTRALITY OF SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has approved of the declaration of neutrality, and of the measures of defence taken by the Federal Council; and has appointed General Dufour Commander-in-Chief of the army of Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria is preparing to take the command-in-chief of the Austrian army with General Hess. The latter, it is said, does not approve of General Gyulai's plan of attack.

The organisation of a free corps has commenced at the Austrian capital. A number of young men belonging to the University of Vienna have enrolled themselves as volunteers in the army. The religious communities continue to subscribe important sums to assist the government in the expense of the war. A Vienna letter says:—

A battalion of volunteers has already been raised here, and it will at once be sent to the south to be drilled. Such a warlike spirit prevails in Vienna, that the tradesmen and artisans are in great danger of being left without the assistance which is requisite for carrying on their business.

The Bank of Austria has suspended cash payments, but, as the *Gazette du Commerce* of Berlin observes, the measure has no importance save in a political aspect, and so far as it indicates a state of war. In a financial point of view it signifies nothing whatever.

for cash payments have in reality been suspended by the bank for several weeks past.

According to one account, "on the whole a very bad feeling prevails in Vienna," so that the principal authors of the Concordat must look to their personal safety.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany is now at Vienna and occupies apartments in the Palace. His son will enter the Austrian army. It is said that the sovereigns of Parma and Modena have also been invited, by the Emperor, to transfer their residence to Vienna while the war lasts.

M. de Bonneville, the French minister, with the other members of the embassy, left Vienna on Monday week.

Advices from Vienna announce the suspension of the well-known banking firm of Arnstein and Ekeles in that city, whose position had been in doubt for some days past. Their business was extremely large, and their liabilities are reported at 2,000,000. Efforts were making to avoid bankruptcy, but there was little prospect of success. A series of other failures have been announced, both at Vienna and in the provinces, and it is feared that for some time to come the number will be daily augmented.

A letter from Vienna says:—"Movements have recently been observed in Montenegro which have induced the Austrians to strengthen the defences of Cattaro on the land side. Prince Milosch is raising the Servian militia, and in a short time he is likely to have between 30,000 and 40,000 fighting men under his command. Of the state of things in the South Slavonic provinces of Austria nothing favourable can be said, it being a positive fact that the Russian propagandists were never so active there as they are at present. Hungary is also full of Russian agents, and it has recently been remarked that the Czechs, in Bohemia, display more animosity than usual towards the Germans."

A proclamation has been issued by General Wimpfen, announcing to the inhabitants that the defence of Trieste and the Illyrian coast has been entrusted to him by the Emperor. He is to have an army of 60,000 under him.

AN AUSTRIAN ARCHBISHOP ON THE WAR.

Mgr. Ruchser, Prince Archbishop of Vienna, has just published a pastoral letter in the *Vienna Gazette*, in which is the following passage:—

War is not the greatest of evils; it is often a painful but glorious work accomplished in the service of equity. The supreme authority has the right and the duty to punish the brigand who, faithful to the language of communism, declares that property is robbery. There are brigand states, it should be remembered, as well as brigand men.

This is followed by an enumeration of all the crimes of Piedmont, and of the ambitious views of Napoleon III. The archbishop concludes by proposing to the Austrian soldiers the example of Judas Maccabeus. The *Patrie*—apropos of this violent manifesto—says that the archbishop, of all the counsellors of Francis Joseph, distinguished himself by his uncompromising opposition to any pacific arrangement.

AUSTRIAN CIRCULAR.

Count Buol has sent a long circular to the Austrian agents abroad. It represents Sardinia as for years engaged in combating the sacred rights of Austria. As this hostility could not be broken down by Austrian longanimity, and as the evasive reply of Count Cavour gave another proof of that hostility, war ensued. The King of Sardinia is accused of bad faith, of dynastic ambition, of pursuing mad pretensions with deplorable tenacity, of fomenting revolution by assuming the part of liberator, of provoking by the press disturbance of neighbouring states, of taking part in a war (the Russian) in which she had no concern, of criticising with effrontery, at Paris in 1856, governments which had never offended her. In this strain of heat and violence the diplomatist continues: "Sardinia permitted her journals to advocate revolts when the Emperor went to Milan; Sardinia misrepresented the benevolent acts of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian; Sardinia, on frivolous pretexts, liberated herself from obligations, sent emissaries everywhere, and admitted deserters into her army. Sardinia openly avowed her intentions when assured of foreign assistance. Austria is the reverse of this. She is conservative, Sardinia revolutionary. She puts forth Utopian schemes of forming new states according to the limits of nationalities. Austria stands firmly on the treaty of Vienna. The domination of Austria on the Po and the Adriatic is described as an unquestionable right. Lombardo-Venetia is under a benevolent Government, and Piedmont, far from disquieting herself about an oppressed people, only seeks to interrupt their prosperity."

But France, which for a long time past, we repeat, has shared that terrible moral responsibility, France has hastened by acts to assume it altogether. The Government of the Emperor of the French caused on the 20th of this month his *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna to declare that he should consider the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian troops as a declaration of war against France. Whilst we were waiting at Vienna the reply of Piedmont to the summons to disarm, France caused her troops to enter Sardinia by the land route, knowing well that by so doing she placed in the balance the weight which would bring down the last resolutions of the Court of Turin.

And why, we ask, were the legitimate hopes of the friends of peace in Europe thus to be annihilated by a single blow? Because the time had arrived at which projects long meditated in silence have arrived at maturity—at which the second French Empire begins to give substance to its ideas—at which the political

state of Europe, based on right, is to be sacrificed to its illegitimate pretensions—at which the treaties which form the basis of public European power are to be replaced by the political wisdom which the power which rules at Paris has announced to the astonished world.

The traditions of the first Napoleon, in a word, are resumed. And such is the significance of the conflict on the eve of which Europe is placed.

May the world, undecieved, be penetrated with this conviction, that now, as half a century ago, the question at stake is to defend the independence of States, and to protect the most precious possessions of nations against ambition and the spirit of domination.

STATE OF FEELING IN HUNGARY.

The inhabitants of some of the Hungarian cities and towns have sent in addresses to the Emperor, but the nobles declare that they will not do so as long as Baron Bach is Minister of the Interior. So says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*. An earlier letter is less favourable:—

We are on the eve of a general rising in European Turkey, and in all probability the days of the Mussulmans in Europe are ended. Hungary is full of Russian agents. The committees of the Bohemian, Moravian, Silesian, Styrian, and Lower Austrian Estates have presented loyal addresses to the Emperor; but the Galician and Hungarian nobles display a less kindly feeling. The latter talk of the lost privileges of Hungary, and of the Pragmatic Sanction, in which it was stipulated that there should only be a "personal union" between Hungary and Austria. The Galician nobles are "frondeurs" by nature, and rarely or never allow an opportunity of making an opposition to Government escape them.

We believe that Kossuth and all the leading Hungarians took their departure from England a week or two ago.

The Archduke Albert, the Governor-General of Hungary, appeals to the Hungarian people, to come to the assistance of the Austrian Crown, by forming volunteer corps of infantry and hussars. He says with immeasurable impudence:—

I trust that Hungary will eagerly come forward to justify the Imperial confidence. I am convinced that the loyal children of the kingdom will willingly profit by this occasion—so far as family or business affairs do not keep them at home—to add to the history of the country a new page rendering honourable testimony to the loyal attachment to the dynasty and the profound monarchical sentiment which have always constituted the great cause of pride for the country.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

It is said that Austria had intended to demand of the Diet the concentration, on several points, of the Federal contingents; but Prussia having energetically opposed the measure, which would have had a hostile and aggressive character in respect to France, the Cabinet of Vienna limited itself to notifying to the Diet the entry of Austria on a Piedmontese campaign. The following despatches contain the pith of the news from Germany:—

STUTTGART, May 2.

The minority of the Parliamentary Commission propose to grant the war loan only under the condition of Government promising to support the demand for a German Parliament. A pamphlet, under the title of "Danger of War! A German National Representation!" has been profusely distributed in secret at Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Berlin, Breslau, Magdeburg, and many other German cities.

MUNICH, May 5.

The Chamber will again be convoked to grant twenty additional millions for military preparations, besides the twelve millions already voted.

DRESDEN, May 4.

The Saxon Chamber is to meet on May 23. There will be important proposals concerning the war. Ten thousand Austrians are being sent by the Leipzig-Dresden Railway to Mayence and Rastadt.

MUNICH, Sunday.

The Government of Bavaria has ordered the raising of a loan of 4,000,000 florins at 4½ per cent., and at the price of 97, to meet military requirements.

AGITATION IN TURKEY.

According to accounts from Vienna, there is the prospect of a general rising in European Turkey. The Porte has about 120,000 men concentrated at Shumla, Sophia, &c., and Omar Pasha is coming as speedily as possible from Bagdad to the Turkish capital. Bulgaria is, comparatively speaking, quiet, but the political agitation in the southern provinces of Turkey in Europe—Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Thrace—is exceedingly great. In Greece itself the "patriots" openly declare that the moment for changing the kingdom has arrived.

Austrian vessels have been warned not to enter the Black Sea, but to take refuge in the Adriatic. The Italian emigrants who were in Turkey have all left. The Porte appears determined to remain neutral.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

The French battalions continue to pour southward. The correspondent of the *Globe* says:—

The bellicose ardour of Paris, and the enthusiasm for this war, may be judged from the now ascertained fact that the voluntary enrolments in the service amount to near 25,000 recruits from the metropolitan population alone. The whole number of volunteers for the army, all over France, exceeds 60,000. There is some talk to-day of a grand *massé de départ* at Notre Dame, at which the Emperor will inaugurate his parting for the deliverance of Italy by a solemn religious invocation, tantamount to the raising of St. Denis, in olden times, the sacred oriflamme, when a crusade was entered on to rid Palestine of the Saracens.

The Emperor has constituted his cabinet for the army, having named M. Charles Robert, master of requests of the second class to the Council of State, the chief of his cabinet; M. Lemaire, senior auditor of the council, first attaché; and M. Piétri, nephew

of the late prefect of police, second attaché. It may be remembered that, under the first empire, junior members of the Council of State were similarly appointed.

The subscriptions to the new French loan of twenty millions sterling have commenced, and have already reached twelve millions. There has been no important falling off in the price of the Rente since the subscription was opened.

The *Moniteur* explains that in giving to the Duke of Malakoff the title of Commander of the Army of Observation, nothing more is indicated than that if the French frontiers should be threatened, all the garrisons would form one army under the command of the illustrious marshal. Nothing is less correct (adds the *Moniteur*), than the statement which is made in Germany that the Government is about to assemble an army upon the Rhine.

The force at the camp of Chalons will not be more numerous than last year, and the garrisons have not been increased by a single regiment.

The *Moniteur* says that the *cadre* of the general staff of the French army will be increased by thirty, and that of the major staff by fifty officers.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Duke of Padoue, senator, is appointed Minister of the Interior in the place of M. Delangle, who becomes Minister of Justice.

The Duke de Padoue, the Minister of the Interior, is the son of General Arrighi, who was created Duke de Padoue by Napoleon. He was prefect of the Seine and Oise from 1849 to 1852, and afterwards master of requests in the Council of State. On the death of his father, in 1853, he was made a senator, and titles having again come into fashion, he assumed the hereditary dignity of Duke de Padoue. The new Minister is now forty-five years old, having been born in 1814.

Marshal Randon is appointed Minister of War in the room of Marshal Vaillant, who is appointed Major-General of the Army of Italy. It is said that the insufficient preparation of France for the war has been the reason which has induced Louis Napoleon to give to Marshal Vaillant a less onerous appointment than that which he has hitherto enjoyed. M. de Royer is named Senator and Vice-president of the Senate. Marshal Vaillant and Count Walewski are named members of the Privy Council.

M. Laity was offered a portfolio, but he declared that without M. de Persigny, and with M. Fould, he would not sit in the Cabinet.

The Duke of Malakoff has reached Paris. He will be succeeded in his ambassador's post in London by M. de Persigny.

M. de Persigny returns to England (says the *Times* correspondent) more convinced than ever of the necessity of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries for the interest of Europe, and determined to employ his best efforts towards that end. So far as words have any weight, his Majesty is of the same way of thinking, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that, notwithstanding all that has occurred, M. de Walewski has expressed himself in a similar manner.

The Duke's appointment to the command of the Rhine army having been made by the German papers a means to raise suspicions against the ulterior designs of France, the *Moniteur* declares that as yet no Rhine army exists, and that the Duke's appointment means nothing more than that he is to take the command of the garrisons left in the French fortresses, in case Germany should attack France. A telegram forebodings that this position of the Duke is further to be solemnly recognised by his having the title of Marshal-General, Commander of the Troops in France, conferred upon him.

THE FRENCH REGENCY.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following:—

The Emperor having the intention of placing himself at the head of the army of Italy, has resolved upon conferring the title of Regent on the Empress. "The Empress," says his Majesty, "will exercise the functions of Regent during our absence in conformity with our orders and instructions, which will be transcribed into the great book of the State. The Prince Jerome, the Presidents of the great bodies of the State, the members of the Privy Council and the Ministers will take cognizance of these orders and instructions, and the Empress will not be able to depart from their tenor in fulfilling the duties of the Regency. The Empress will not be able to proclaim any other *senatus consultum* than those now actually existing. The Empress will take the advice of the Prince Jerome on the resolutions and decrees which will be submitted to her."

THE ALLEGED FRANCO-RUSSIAN COM-PACT.

The following is a translation of a declaration which has been published in the official *Journal de St. Petersburg*:—

We are authorised to declare, in the most positive manner, that there exists no treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between Russia and any other Power whatever. At a moment when all Europe is making maritime or military armaments on a large scale, the Emperor was obliged to provide, by measures of political prudence, for any emergencies. His Majesty retains in the present conjuncture entire liberty of action, and we hardly need add that he is animated only by the sentiment of the dignity of his crown and the interests of the country.

Simultaneously with this declaration the Russian government, induced by the state of political complications, has caused it to be notified to the subscribers to the Three per Cent. (12,000,000*l.*) Loan not only that it liberates them from future payments upon their engagements, but that it has authorised the repayment to them of all moneys they have already paid on account of them. This is in accordance with a

clause in the contract, by which the subscribers were exonerated from all further payments "in the event of war or of grave political complications," intended to afford a guarantee, apart from the solemn assurance of the government, that the proceeds were really destined for pacific purposes, and not for any armed intervention in Europe.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says Russian troops are marching towards Galicia, and two corps are to be placed on the south-west frontier of Russia; also that an Austrian corps of observation is to be posted near Cracow, to watch the Russians who are gathering on the Austrian frontier.

Since the declaration of peace (it is said) Russia has not enrolled a single conscript; but she has disbanded large numbers both of her land and sea forces, and returned them to their villages. Her dockyards and arsenals have been almost at rest, while all her energies have been concentrated upon, and her government unremittingly occupied with, measures directed to the development of her internal resources, and to the advancement of her people in wealth, prosperity, and comfort.

SPAIN.

In the Chamber of Deputies both M. Olozaga and M. Gonzalez Bravo spoke in support of the Government bill for increasing the army to 100,000 men. Marshall O'Donnell in the course of his speech said:—

We demand the means necessary for causing that neutrality to be respected and for preparing for eventualities. The Emperor of the French has addressed a circular to all the Governments, in which he declares that he has no idea of conquest. The question being thus reduced to a war in Italy, the force which we ask for is sufficient to provide for the complications which may arise. The Government knows well that no power will come to attack our nationality in the Peninsula; but there may be some one which is disposed to take advantage of the opportunity to possess itself of our islands in America.

NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND.

The *Independence Belge* of Saturday mentions a rumour that explanations have been asked of the French Government by England, as to a phrase in the imperial manifesto which, in anticipating the independence of Italy "to the Adriatic," implies the entire abrogation of the treaties of 1815. In its number of yesterday the same journal says that the explanations offered by the Cabinet of the Tuileries have appeared sufficient at London, and that a better understanding prevails between the two Powers.

The *Nord* of Monday says:—

The grand news of the day is the resolve on the part of the Cabinets of London and Berlin to maintain a strict neutrality in the present war. A despatch from London, which we have this moment received, assures us that after declarations from Russia, and explanations by the French Government, England and Prussia have decided upon absolute neutrality, in order to localise the war in Italy. The war no longer threatens to embrace the rest of the continent, and its duration will be all the shorter. To prolong the contest, under such circumstances, would be on the part of Austria an act of madness. Whatever may be the phases through which this war may pass elsewhere, the issue is not doubtful. Italy will be restored to herself.

On the other hand, it is stated that our Government has protested at Paris against the passage of French troops over the territory of Savoy, of which the King of Sardinia is Sovereign, but which at the Congress of Vienna was by a special provision made to enter into the general neutrality of Switzerland. It is also stated that the French Government replied that it could not acknowledge the protest, because the Swiss Government, under the protection of which the neutrality of the territory was placed by treaty, had considered the question beforehand, and decided that the words of the treaty had no application to the present circumstances.

ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

The *United Service Gazette* says that Government intends to call out the whole of the Militia, and add fifty new battalions to the Line.

The Queen's proclamation for the augmentation of the Royal navy has been responded to with alacrity at Woolwich. Some hundreds of smart growing lads and young men have presented themselves at the rate of about 200 per day.

On Saturday orders were issued by the Admiralty for the James Watt, 91, screw, Captain Stopford, 90, Asia, 84, screw, Captain Robinson; Exmouth, 90, screw, Captain J. J. Stopford; Cressy, 80, screw, Captain Elliot; and the Hero, 91, screw, Captain Sir G. N. Broke, Bart.; to sail from Sheerness and Devonport to join the Channel Fleet; and large drafts of men were sent from the different guard-ships and the Royal Naval Rendezvous, Tower-hill, to bring the crews of each ship up to the required complement. Orders were also issued for the Goliath, 90; Cadmus, 21; Falcon, 17; Imperieuse, 61; Melpomene, 50; Termagant, 25; and the Pioneer and Flying Fish, gun-boats, to be brought forward with all expedition to reinforce the fleet in the Channel.

Two battalions of volunteers are to be raised at Cambridge, one from the University and one from the town.

The Mayor of Bristol (Mr. James Poole) has issued a notice, inviting such of his fellow-citizens as are willing to join a volunteer rifle corps to send their names and addresses to the Town-clerk.

The shipment of war materials for Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands continues.

An Admiralty order has arrived at Sheerness to enter an additional number of shipwrights, caulkers, smiths, joiners, labourers, &c., to meet the pressing demand for fitting out the different ships at that

port. The greatest activity prevails at Pembroke Dockyard. The numerous artisans are employed from early until late, and as the dockyard strength is now very great, and almost unlimited earnings are allowed, rapid progress is being made with the various men-of-war in course of construction.

PUBLIC FEELING ON THE WAR.

A numerous and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a public requisition, was held in the Town Hall (Wednesday), for the purpose of considering the propriety of advising her Majesty to abide strictly by the principle of non-intervention in the impending European war. The Mayor (Sir P. Fairbairn) presided. A letter, written in London, from Mr. G. S. Beecroft, the Conservative member, was read, agreeing in the object of the meeting. Mr. E. Baines, M.P., proposed the following resolution:—

That while the present state and prospects of European affairs are most grave and alarming, and call for the greatest watchfulness and the most careful provision for defence, yet it is alike the duty and the interest of this country to abide by the principle of non-intervention, and to avoid all unnecessary complications with the affairs of other nations.

England, he said, could not sympathise with either of the great parties to that contest. England could not sympathise with Austria, because—although Austria might be considered in some degree the party attacked—since the year 1815 she had maintained a dominion over the north of Italy which had been felt to be very grievous by the people of that country. (Hear, hear.) It was certainly not the part of England to interfere to prevent the establishment of constitutional liberty in any part of the world, especially in Italy. (Applause.) On the other hand, there was nothing in that power which had assumed such a menacing attitude in behalf of Italian independence,—there was nothing in the character of this Emperor of the French, in his history, or in the history of his family, which should induce England to sympathise or take part with him in this struggle in the hope of establishing liberty in Italy. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) He should be sorry unjustly to ascribe designs of territorial aggrandisement to the Emperor of the French, but he did not see how anybody could look at his history without perceiving that he is at least determined to have something like political ascendancy in Europe, and that he has set his heart upon raising France to a point of military and naval glory, such, perhaps, as that which was aimed at by his great uncle. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, Mr. Baines again expressed his conviction that England's policy in the present European crisis should be one of non-intervention, and he strongly urged that the naval force of this country should be made superior to that of any other nation in the world. (Loud applause.) Mr. W. Hey briefly seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted. The Rev. E. Jackson read an address to the Queen, framed in accordance with the preceding resolution, and proposed that it should be forwarded by the Mayor to the Earl of Derby, with a request that his lordship would present it to her Majesty. Mr. J. Jowitt, jun., seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. D. Lupton, and carried.

On Sunday afternoon a very numerous and well-conducted meeting was held in Hyde-park, for the purpose of proposing an address to the Emperor Napoleon, sympathising with the Emperor in the course he has taken with respect to the war in Italy; Dr. Webb in the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he was one of the oldest Radicals in the kingdom. After informing the meeting why it was called together, Dr. Webb read an address to the Emperor, congratulating him on the course he had taken to free the Italians from the tyranny of Austria. Mr. Mantel then made a speech, in the course of which he said he did not believe in the Emperor of the French. He was a great rascal. (Cheers.) The Emperor of Austria might be driven out of Sardinia, but the Emperor Napoleon was not the man to do it. Mr. Mantel then moved an amendment, condemning the address of Dr. Webb to the Emperor. Mr. Murray seconded the amendment. The amendment was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, Dr. Webb's resolution being lost.

A memorial in favour of neutrality on the part of England in the war between France and Austria has been adopted by the Town Council of Sunderland.

At a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Kendal, the mayor in the chair, a resolution was passed against the intervention of England by arms during the impending continental war; and a petition to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct her Ministers to do everything in their power for the speedy restoration of peace, was unanimously passed.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Darlington was convened by the chief bailiff on Wednesday night for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Queen, praying her to abide by the principle of non-intervention. Resolutions approving of the object were carried unanimously.

The Town Council of Newcastle-on-Tyne adopted, by 22 to 20, an address to the Queen, rejoicing that her policy is neutrality, and praying that we may stand prepared to defend and maintain our own.

The parish of St. Pancras is about to hold a public meeting for the purpose of expressing the opinion of its inhabitants as to the position which this country should take in reference to the present continental war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The legitimist journal, the *Union*, states that the Count de Chambord is about to leave Austria and

take up his residence in Holland. Before leaving he had a private audience of the Emperor of Austria.

The Piedmontese Cabinet having requested the Russian Government to take Sardinian subjects at Venice under its protection, an affirmative reply was given with the utmost promptitude. The Russian Consul at Venice has taken the Piedmontese citizens under his protection, and received into his safe keeping the archives of the Sardinian consulate.

The Commander-in-Chief, at the request of the Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appointed the following officers to be military commissioners for Great Britain to the headquarters of the armies at the seat of war:—For Austria, Colonel Mildmay; for France, Colonel Claremont; for Sardinia, Colonel Cadogan.

Preparations are being made at Genoa to give a triumphal reception to the Emperor Napoleon on his arrival.

A Turin letter of May 5 states very positively that King Victor Emmanuel, in consequence of the spoliation of his towns and villages by the Austrian troops, has written an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, asking him whether he means to make war as a general or as a brigand chief.

Numerous Italians resident at Madrid are returning home.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent speaks of an autograph letter from the Queen to the French Emperor, expressing confidence in the strict honour of the latter that he would not go a step further in this war than he had assured her Majesty some months back. Austria, however, had not then declared war.

A Paris correspondent of the *Brussels Independent* writes:—"The young Duc de Chartres who, as has been stated, will take part in the war under the Piedmontese flag, holds the rank of sub-lieutenant in the regiment of dragoons at Nice, commanded by General Caciola." It is now stated that the Duc, in consequence of letters from the Princess of Orleans at Claremont, left Turin to return to England.

The Italian general, Lante Montefeltro, who till lately thought himself authorised to raise an Italian legion in Paris, has just been informed by the Prefect of Police that the French Government has every possible sympathy for him and his cause, but that he must go to Turin to raise his legion. The Italians in Paris begin to be uneasy at the small account made of the Piedmontese now that the French army is in possession of Piedmont. M. Granier de Cassagnac's articles are considered very ominous.

The supplementary credit of 5,000,000*l.*, proposed to the Belgian Chambers for the war department, is to be increased to 9,000,000*l.*

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a Drawing-room on Saturday afternoon in St. James's Palace. The Queen and Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the Princess Alice. The Great Officers of State received her Majesty. Prince Frederick of Holstein had an audience of the Queen. Prince Gholam Mahomed, son of Tippoo Sultan; Prince Feroze Shah, grandson of Tippoo Sultan; and Prince Feroze Buck, great-grandson of Tippoo Sultan, attended the Drawing-room. Conspicuous also amongst those present was Sir John Lawrence.

After the Drawing-room, the Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, drove out in a carriage and four. In the evening, her Majesty's dinner-party included the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge (attended by Lord Burghersh), the Earl and Countess Cowley, and the Ladies Feodore and Sophia Wellesley, Lord Bagot, the Dean of Windsor, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

Her Majesty will give state balls at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, June 7, and Wednesday, June 20; and concerts on Friday, 13th May; Wednesday, 1st June; and Wednesday, 22nd June.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales will not return to the White Lodge as a residence at present; but a suite of apartments will be assigned to him in Buckingham Palace, which the Prince will occupy with a small but complete household, that will form a distinct and separate establishment. — *Court Journal*.

Lord Cowley arrived in London on Friday, on private affairs, and, shortly after his arrival, had a protracted interview with the Earl of Malmesbury at the Foreign-office, in Downing-street.

Moreton Bay is to be formed into a new colony called Queensland. The first Governor is to be Sir G. F. Bowen. The capital of British Columbia is to be called New Westminster.

Mr. William Forsyth, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council for India, on the resignation of Mr. Loftus Wigram, Q.C., who retires from ill health.

Mr. Horace Young, son of Mr. George Frederick Young, who seconded the proposition of putting Lord Stanley in nomination for the city of London at the late election, has been appointed consul at Bilbao, in room of Mr. B. Murphy, formerly vice-consul at Alexandretta. Mr. Adams, late M.P. for Boston, who voted with the Ministers in the division on the Government Reform Bill, has been appointed Attorney-General of Hong Kong, in the room of Mr. T. C. Anstey.

At the Council Meeting of the Genealogical and Historical Society, held on Tuesday last, the Earl of Ellesmere, the president, invited the society to hold its annual general meeting at Bridgewater House, when the splendid picture galleries and statue court will be thrown open.

Miscellaneous News.

A BRIDE A WIDOW.—On Thursday last a lady and gentleman arrived at the George Hotel, Dale-street, Liverpool, from Coventry, to spend the honeymoon. It transpired that the happy couple were Mr. John Wright, farmer, of Coventry, and his young bride, Miss Blockley, of Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, they having been married that morning at Coventry. The happy bridegroom was taken ill the same night and died at eight o'clock the next morning, as is supposed from disease of the heart. The melancholy news was telegraphed to his friends at Coventry, and was received before the wedding guests had separated. The disconsolate wife returned to the house of mourning a bride and a widow. — *Liverpool Post*.

THE SACRILEGIOUS OUTRAGE AT MARYLEBONE CHURCH.—The Marylebone police-court was much crowded on Friday, the day appointed for the further examination of the man John Hughes, who on the previous day was charged before Mr. Long with having wilfully and maliciously damaged a valuable painting in Marylebone Church on the night of the 31st of March last, or early on the morning of the 1st of April. It will be remembered that the prisoner, who had been an inmate of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, was not only suspected of being the guilty person in the present case, but that there were also good reasons to believe that he had mutilated the two statues, one of them that of the Queen, and the other of Prince Albert, at the Colosseum, both of which were by Wyatt, and cost 500*l.* The prisoner was committed for trial.

RICHARD COBDEN IN AMERICA.—We understand that Mr. Cobden, during his tour through the States, has everywhere been received in the most cordial and even enthusiastic manner, but he has declined on all occasions to receive any public demonstration. In the Western States the proprietors of railways and canal companies have invariably refused to receive any payment from Mr. Cobden for any services rendered to him. Mr. Cobden passed a fortnight in the steamers on the Mississippi, and the owners of the vessels refused to receive a farthing payment from the renowned champion of free trade. It appears from the *Albany Journal* that the Senate passed a resolution to invite Mr. Cobden to the floor of the House. The committee escorted Mr. Cobden to the Speaker's desk, where he took a seat with the Speaker.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE CORNWALL RAILROAD.—The first and second-class train, which left Plymouth at 7.25 p.m. on Friday evening, ran off the rails this side of the Notter Viaduct, near St. German's, on the Cornwall line. It is supposed that the engine struck against the end of the viaduct, and was precipitated immediately into the water and mud below. The train consisted of an engine, a second-class carriage, a first-class carriage, a second-class carriage, and a truck. The water was at the time about seven feet deep. The engine was buried in the mud. The driver, Blacomb, and fireman, Hannaford, were killed; and so was the guard, Hosken, who was in the leading second-class carriage, under water on its back on the engine. The first-class carriage rested on the second-class. One passenger, a woman, broke her arm. The other second-class carriage, through the dexterity of the guard, Paddon, remained on the line, with the truck. The height from the water to the rails is about forty-five feet.

THE LOSS OF THE POMONA.—An inquisition was held on Saturday, by John Thomas Brownrigg, Esq., coroner, on the body of one of the females drowned in the wreck of this vessel. After having examined five witnesses the coroner addressed the jury, who after due deliberation returned the following verdict:—

That the deceased female, No. 1, now lying dead in the boat-house at Ballyconigar, came by her death by drowning. We are of opinion that she was a passenger from the emigrant ship Pomona, that was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, on Thursday, 28th instant. In reaching this verdict we must express surprise that with a most favourable wind and tolerable weather this ship should have gone so much out of her course. We have no proof of drunkenness, but most heartily we condemn that portion of the crew which deserted their passengers, occupying the boats to the exclusion of women and children. We respectfully call for a further inquiry by the Lords of the Admiralty, and recommend in future that seamen surviving the loss of their ship ought to be detained until due inquiry be made into the particulars of the case.

Similar verdicts were returned in several other cases in which inquests have been held.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.—In 1858, the population of England being 17,927,000 souls, there were 159,297 marriages (312,504 persons married), 655,627 births (335,027 males, and 320,600 females), and 450,018 deaths (227,539 of males and 222,479 of females). Curiously enough, more marriages were registered in the last quarter of the year (known to schoolboys as the "miserable" quarter) than all the rest, and the same fact is noticeable in the records of 1857. The spring again appears to be preferred by lovers for the consummation of their felicity to the summer quarter, taking the first to include April, May, and June, and the second the months of July, August, and September. The fewest marriages occur in the winter quarter (January, February, and March) poetical and practically styled in the French revolutionary calendar, the months "Nivose," "Pluviose," and "Ventose," or, as Sheridan happily translated them, "Snowy, flowy, blowy." The winter quarter of 1858 was, on the other hand, the most abundant in deaths, while, strangely enough, it was also most prolific as regards births.

The "Memoirs of Count Mole" are announced for publication in Paris.

Literature.

Christianity in India: An Historical Narrative.
By JOHN W. KAYE, Author of the "Life of Lord Metcalfe." London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. KAYE tells us, that he has for many years contemplated the production of such a work as this; and has now given it to the world under the belief that the religious element in the Indian question will be of greater interest than the military element, in the minds of earnest men, for some time to come. More particularly, it is his aim to contribute what he may be able, to the formation of a correct judgment as to the Past and Future of Christianity in India; and, if not to direct, at least to strengthen public opinion, as to the openly confessed but moderate measures, with which religious questions ought to be treated by the British Government. His own well-reputed name, and the dedication of his volume to "Alexander Duff," will guarantee its character to his readers, as a work in which clear intelligence and large information will be employed under the direction of a generous Christian spirit; and no one, on completing its perusal, will complain that it is deficient in the facts, or in the enlightened views, proper to the presentation of so great and pregnant a subject. The book does not, indeed, pretend to be a complete history of all the efforts made for the propagation of the Gospel in the East: it is not meant to be exhaustive, but rather, representative, and suggestive. In the earlier part of the work, the subject is treated biographically; for the well-assigned reason, that—

"It is to the 'advance of individual minds'—to the energy of individual efforts—that we owe the much or the little that has been done; and it is in the thoughts that were taking shape in the minds of these pioneers of the Gospel that we must trace the dawning of Christianity in the East. The first difficulties fairly overcome—the thicket cleared, the road made, the first step taken—the rest depends comparatively little upon individual character and individual exertion. There may at later periods have been many Xaviers and Ziegenbalgs—many Careys and Martyns, but their individuality is lost in the crowd. The history, therefore, as it advances, naturally tends towards diffusion and generalisation. The personal landmarks disappear altogether, and we only look at results in the gross."

Mr. Kaye's materials have been collected, with much carefulness, from various sources; and are of various kinds—"manuscript, printed, and traditional." Mr. Hough's "elaborate History of Christianity in India," and Mr. Marshman's recent "History of the Serampore Mission," (which was placed at Mr. Kaye's disposal some months before its publication) are prominently mentioned as having been of great advantage to the author.

Commencing his sketch with a glance at "the legendary history of the earliest Christian ministrations in the East"—a deeply interesting story, though lighted only by a dim, uncertain light.—Mr. Kaye leads us into the region of substantial history with Vasco de Gama's successful doubling of the Cape of Storms, and the casting of his anchor before Calicut in May, 1498. Then, we advance to the memorable year, when "the first missionary of the new Society of Jesus" turned his clear blue eyes, for the last time, upon the orange-groves of Spain, and set his face towards the shining Orient; and in a few pages we have vividly pictured before us the career of Francis Xavier, standing out in the history of the Jesuits' missions, "in solitary grandeur, as the one apostolic man,"—while beside him, "all his successors were but mountebanks and impostors." Arriving, at length, at the period of British connexion with India, Mr. Kaye tells us of "the doings of our own countrymen at home and abroad, aided by the efforts of Danish and American fellow-labourers in the same vineyard." We hang with absorbed interest over the erection of the first Protestant Church, and the establishment of the first Protestant mission;—and while we watch the beginnings in the eighteenth century, of energetic religious action for the diffusion of the Gospel in foreign parts, Mr. Kaye does not forget to remind us, that—

Cromwell had thought of this sometime before; and at the end of the seventeenth century, Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, had put forth a scheme for the dissemination of Christianity in the East, of which the establishment of bishoprics was a more prominent feature than the Nonconformist Protector would have approved. But out of these good intentions nothing had really come."

It was the glory of the Danish missionaries, Ziegenbalg and Plutschow, that "they were the first to attempt the conversion of the natives of India by those means, which are now recognised as the only agency by which the great end is likely to be accomplished—by the translation of the Scriptures and the education of youth." Of them, and of Schwartz and Kiernander, we are told all that can be brought within a sketch, by powerful condensation, such as is seldom combined with so much brightness and elegance of style as we find in these pages.

Of English society in India, in the age of Hastings, Mr. Kaye gives us a full-coloured little picture; and it must be confessed that morality, decorum, and Christianity, were as nearly as possible banished altogether. We like, however, our author's plea for "the nabob of the old times," as deserving more toleration than has commonly been bestowed upon him.

When we come to the days of Charles Grant and John Shore, we find ourselves in the midst of home councils and commencing labours for the conversion of the inhabitants of India, with which most of the supporters of missions are, happily, now somewhat familiar; but Mr. Kaye brings out significant points, and exhibits some of the facts in lights which would scarcely be possible to one not possessed of his remarkably broad knowledge and personal experience. So we pass by the most eminent men, "who established the first English mission, worthy to be so called, in the neighbourhood of the Anglo-Indian capital." Buchanan, Martyn, Corrie, and others, of the Anglican Church,—and Carey, Marshman, Ward, and others, of the Nonconformist,—receive impartial, candid, and generously admiring treatment. But the first Indian Bishop is presented to us more unfavourably than he has ever been before: and we fear that it cannot be doubted that, "in the affections of Bishop Middleton, the church was before the Gospel; and that schism and informality were the bane of his existence." Mr. Kaye regards him as a sort of Puseyite before Pusey,—a man who had "overflowing faith in the efficacy of certain forms of brick and mortar, and who believed that a peculiar odour of sanctity ascends from prayers offered up in an edifice constructed with due regard to the points of the compass,"—a man who "took little interest in conversion-work, and at one time talked of silencing the whole missionary clergy,"—a man to whom Brahmanism was scarcely more offensive than Protestant Sectarianism. Mr. Kaye has, perhaps, indulged himself in this the only severe attack his book contains, in consequence of a recent work having spoken of Dr. Middleton as "India's first and greatest bishop;—and we feel that the indignation is not undeserved, when we remember what sort of men were Reginald Heber and Daniel Wilson.

The remainder of the volume is occupied very little indeed with the actual efforts of the devoted missionaries, who have done so much for the Christianisation of India within the last thirty years. It discusses, principally, the history of the Indian Episcopacy; and the aspect of the British administration towards the native religions, and towards the missionary activities of Christians. When Mr. Kaye comes, finally, to his critical retrospect, we feel that, notwithstanding his liberality and fairness, we are not able altogether to approve his opinions. He is much more satisfied with the past than are we;—much more disposed to praise the so-called "traditional" policy than we find to be possible for ourselves. Admitting that much misconception and prejudice has been displayed by those who adopt the extreme opinion, that the British Government ought to have identified itself with the work of converting India, we are yet unable to assent to such comprehensive conclusions as that—"first, the policy of our Indian rulers 'has been conservative of the true interests of Christianity' in India,—and secondly, that, in 1857, the State 'had done as much as it behoved it to do' in the adjustment of many matters which, though social in their nature, have a religious complexion. What had been done, indeed, is in part to be undone. Mr. Kaye supports the continuance of state endowments to the religions of the country, on the grounds that "Christianity is endowed from the revenues of India," and that there are "grants-in-aid of missionary educational institutions;" and that, therefore, to advocate the abolition of the endowments granted to native religions, is to advocate "a discreditable breach of faith." Surely, it would be discreditable enough to advocate the discontinuance of the one and not of the other. But, were it not better to undo all that has been done in the endowment direction, on every side?—and then there would be that real "religious neutrality" of the Government which Mr. Kaye justly believes to be essential to the peace of India, and which is equally essential to the free and healthy growth of Christianity. It would then be possible for the State, without exciting suspicion or antagonism, "to proclaim its own religion manfully, while leaving the work of religious instruction to the missionaries." But, above all, that which is most needful is, that the State "prove, by its unerring justice, by its respect for the rights of others, by its mercy, its toleration, its beneficence, in a word, by its love, that the religion thus outwardly manifested is a living principle, not a pageant and a sham."

Though in some respects differing from our author's didactical conclusions, we cannot too highly commend his work, for its eminently re-

ligious feeling, and its unfaltering, candid, manly tone.

FICTION.

Poplar House Academy. By the Author of "Mary Powell." Two vols. London: A. Hall and Co.—This is an agreeable tale, full of quiet, truthful painting; and pervaded by that genial and pious feeling which has made the works of the author so welcome where "novels" are ordinarily regarded with suspicion. It is the story of three sisters, well born and brought up, who, through the misconduct of an unworthy father, are compelled to take to school-keeping for a livelihood. Their trial efforts, their difficulties, their disappointments through the vulgarity and unreasonableness of the parents of some of their pupils, and their faithful and high-principled pursuit of their unlooked-for calling, are delineated as if from real life and experience. The internal life at Poplar House is charmingly represented—one gets a personal interest in the girls educated there, and feels the pleasant effect of the calm and pure atmosphere of the school home. And of course there is a love-story—nay, two, and the intimation of a third. We have a real love for the lovable Marian; and we admire the more stately Jacintha; but we confess to having been a little vexed and wearied with the supposed conventional difficulty felt by their sincere lovers, in marrying "schoolmistresses," who, notwithstanding, are represented to have been much better born and bred than themselves. However, they are all "very comfortably settled" at last; and we close the book on very good terms with the gentlemen; and with sister Isabella especially, as the assumed author of this narrative. Still we are bound to say that it is not altogether the book we wish to see the author of "Mary Powell" writing; and is not altogether worthy of the reputation she has obtained, and which she herself, by the very number and rapidity of her works, places somewhat in peril.

Mildred Norman, the Nazarene. By A WORKING MAN. London: Longman and Co.—This is a remarkable book, both for the originality of the materials out of which the story is constructed, and the intense moral purpose by which they have been shaped and animated. We do not remember that the "lowest strata" of London society were ever presented to us in more vivid or life-like colours, or as seen by a more discerning or pitying eye. But there is no gratification for an impure taste, in the picture;—and that is seldom to be said of books that deal with the classes and the subjects of this; and there is no display of morbid sensibility;—which is even seldomer to be said in such a case. The genuine and deep-hearted manliness, and the simple, thoughtful piety exhibited by the author, are beyond all praise. The painful incident in the life of the city missionary of the story will, we fear, produce a false, perhaps an injurious, impression on minds less true and pure than the author's: but as he had faithfully to portray its long-continuing consequences, we can scarcely take exception to its introduction. The picture of "the young English savage"—"anybody's child"—is very forcibly and naturally drawn, and has much suggestiveness for the Christian philanthropist. We heartily assent to the modestly intimated opinion, that in the character of "Jem" there is much that is worthy—not the momentary notice, but—the serious and responsible consideration of ministers of religion; and which may, through them, bring "some good to a class severely tempted and tried—religious working-men." Mildred's purity and devoutness, her gentleness and practicalness, make up a very ideal of Christian excellence in a woman. Poor Mabel, however, absorbs a great part of our interest; and it is well shown, in her personal story, how much real sweetness and goodness may be associated with moral weakness, and may fall before temptation; and how complete and noble may be the restoration of the fallen from sin and shame, when human love and religious influence combine to attempt so divine a work. And besides a fine development of the story, the book contains a large amount of thought, of the utterance of opinion and feeling that, clearly enough, has been won only from experience, and by godly strivings of the soul. With all that is said, we cannot agree: but the writer has looked at things from a point of view not commonly taken; and deserves to be heard. If with the structure of the tale, we sometimes might fairly find fault; there is abundant compensation in the freshness and energy, and the entire unbookishness, of the author's conception and execution. We congratulate the "working man" whose head and heart and life have produced a book so genuine and healthy,—and our readers, that literature is not a close guild, and that our workers have amongst them thinkers and writers such as the author.

Cleanings.

On Thursday, the Empress Eugenie completed her 33rd year.

The Swedish traveller, Andersen, is traversing the country of Orampo, on the Western coast of Africa.

There are now thirty-six sugar plantations in the colony of Natal. The arrowroot plantations are also on the increase.

The theatres of Hall, York, and Leeds, are in the market for sale, owing, it is presumed, to the want of public support.

Punch says that the most perfect specimen of dumb bells in the world are those suspended in the Westminster clock tower.

Mr. Tennyson's new poem, "Idylls of the King," is in the printer's hands, and will shortly be published by Messrs. E. Moxon and Co.

The total expenditure for the relief of the poor in Ireland during the year ending 29th September, 1858, was 487,665*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

M. Alexander Dumas has announced the publication of his travels in the Caucasus, to appear in daily numbers.

The total cost of the construction of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, from the laying of the foundation to the present time has been 324,689*l.*

The launch of the fine line-of-battle screw steamship Hood, 91 guns, took place from Chatham dockyard on Wednesday, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

The new clock at Westminster, which has been so long tongue-tied, cost 8,279*l.*, the bells 5,966*l.*, the expenses connected therewith 6,061*l.*; total 20,307*l.*

The French lost their first general at Susa on the 30th April. He died in consequence of drinking snow-water to quench his thirst. He is regarded as a loss.

A French editor has given the following amusing description of the effect of an advertisement:—The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time he buys.

Mr. William Henry Adams, of Boston, the new Attorney-General for the colony of Hong Kong, has ascended the social scale to his present position thus—compositor, reader, reporter, sub-editor, editor, and newspaper proprietor, barrister, member of Parliament, and Colonial Attorney-General.—*Lincolnshire Times.*

Too GOOD TO BE TRUE!—A Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* says that oriolines are going out. "They are doing so gradually, somewhat after the fashion of the heavens on St. Swithin's-day, which, if they burst in a storm, subside through forty days of bad weather, during which they are 'clearing' all the while. We are clearing, too, of oriolines, but it is slowly. At present we are abandoning them homoeopathically, *similia similibus*, and by the power of petticoats. Ladies, in order to supersede crinolines, put thirty or forty yards of stuff into the petticoat that a dæd made ample with half the quantity."

Obituary.

THE DUKE OF LEEDS.—Francis Godolphin Osborne, Duke of Leeds, died on Wednesday afternoon, after a short but severe illness. He was born in 1798, and married in 1828 Louisa Catherine, third daughter of Mr. Richard Catton, of Maryland, in the United States. In politics he was a Whig. In early life the Duke had been a soldier, serving in the 1st Life Guards. He leaves no issue, and the dukedom and other dignities devolve upon his cousin, Lord Godolphin, eldest son of the first peer of that title, who was elder brother of the late Duke's father. It is said that the Duke, before his decease, was received into the Roman Church by the Bishop of Beverley. The report is very doubtful.

THE INVENTOR OF LUPFER MATCHES.—Mr. John Walker, chemist, of Stockton, and the original inventor of lupfer matches, died in that town the other day at the age of seventy-eight. For a considerable time he realised a handsome income from the sale of his matches in boxes at 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

DR. LARDNER, the eminent scientific author, died in Naples, on Thursday night. Few, if any, scientific men have done more than he towards extending scientific knowledge among the people, and none were more eminently qualified for the work.

PRINCIPAL LEE was one of the few survivors of the old race of Scottish divines and scholars, and many will miss from our streets and book-stalls his venerable and well-known figure. In 1840 he was elected by the town council to the high office of Principal of the University. In 1844 he was elected to the chair of Divinity in the University, which he held in conjunction with the principality. Principal Lee was one of the deans of the Chapel Royal, and a Fellow of the Royal Society.—*Edinburgh Courier.*

MR. C. R. LESLIE, R.A., died on Thursday last, at Abercorn-place. The deceased, who was in his sixty-fifth year, was born in London of American parents. Leslie is a native more in esteem with lovers of art than with the general public. Mr. Leslie used with success the pen as well as the pencil. In 1845 he published a life of his friend Constable. From 1848 to 1851 he filled the post of professor of painting at the Academy, and his lectures have lately been published, with additions, as a "Handbook for Young Painters." The Exhibition of the Royal Academy, now open, contains two pictures by him, one entitled "Hotspur and Lady Percy," and the other "Jeanie Deans and Queen Caroline."

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT is dead. To English readers Humboldt is best known by his latest work, "Kosmos," a work which alone would suffice to render his name immortal. He was born at Berlin on the 14th of September, 1769. He was an undergraduate at Göttingen, which university he left for Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Geography and geology were his chief studies. His intelligence and zeal

were not overlooked by the Government. In 1796 he was sent by the Prussian Government to study the nature of the volcanic eruptions of Vesuvius. Humboldt's mind took a wider range. He aspired to investigate regions unknown. Africa was his object. He went to Marseilles and joined Bonpland, who was on the point of starting on a similar mission, with the intention of accompanying him. This plan failed, but through the interest of Baron Forell, the Saxon ambassador, Humboldt obtained permission and authority to make a scientific tour of Spanish America. During eighteen months Humboldt examined geologically and geographically every part of Venezuela, the Orinoco, and the Rio Negro. He afterwards visited Bogota, the Cordilleras, and Quito. At this latter place Humboldt, at great personal risk, investigated the volcanic mountains. He spent some time at Lima. In August, 1804, Humboldt landed at Havre, rich in experience, and with an invaluable collection of specimens of geological and botanical interest. Humboldt fixed his residence at Paris, taking an occasional trip to London; but Prussia could not spare so valuable a man, and the King requested Humboldt to return. The King made him a Privy Councillor, and offered him various diplomatic missions. Mountains, not men, were Humboldt's object. He wished to explore the Andes and the Himalayas, to make a comparison of their respective dimensions. This plan failed. He, however, succeeded in another. He started for Siberia, and then visited the chief cities of Russia. There is not one branch of science to which Humboldt has not contributed something—nay, much. The powers of his mind seemed to increase as they produced. The friend of Kings, he was a Liberal. He took a large view of the world in a political sense while investigating with the utmost minuteness the conformation of some unknown substance.

BIRTHS.

SMITH.—April 27, at Laurel Bank, Forest-hill, the wife of Thomas Roger Smith, Esq., of a son.

OBOL.—April 30, at Snelston, Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. Edward G. Obol, of a son.

CROSSLY.—April 30, at Dalston, the wife of Mr. K. Crossly, of a son.

BUZACOTT.—May 1, at Rousford, the wife of the Rev. A. Buzacott, B.A., of a son.

THEOBALD.—May 7, at Camden Town, the wife of Mr. R. M. Theobald, of a daughter.

YOUNG.—May 7, at Chiddington Mill, Kent, the wife of Mr. James Young, of a daughter.

MONK.—May 9, at Albion-terrace, Faversham, the wife of Mr. Frederick William Monk, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GATHERCOLE-BLACKBURN.—April 26, at Chatteris, the Rev. Michael Augustus Gathercole, Vicar of Chatteris, to Mrs. Sarah Blackburn.

WILLIAMSON-GUTHRIE.—April 27, at 1, Salisbury-road, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Hanna, Stephen Williamson, Esq., merchant, Liverpool, to Annie, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., Edinburgh.

PHILLIPS-POWELL.—April 27, at Barrington-street Chapel, Hereford, by license, by the Rev. R. S. Short, Richard Phillips, Esq., to Miss Mary Powell, both of Hereford.

DAVIDE-SPELMAN.—April 28, at the Old Meeting-house, Norwich, by the Rev. A. Reed, the Rev. T. W. Davide, of Colchester, to Mary, daughter of the late W. Spelman, Esq., of Norwich.

FARROW-HOLKER.—April 30, at the Unitarian Chapel, Bridge-street, Manchester, by the Rev. J. R. Beard, D.D., Mr. E. Farrow, of Bridge Hall, near Bury, to Maggie, daughter of the late Mr. R. Holker, of Manchester.

ALEXANDER-BEEBY.—May 2, at Belgate, Surrey, Robert Henry, elder son of George William Alexander, Esq., of Wood Hatch, Reigate, to Catherine Yates, youngest daughter of the late W. T. Beeby, Esq., of Calcutta.

WILLS-OWENS.—May 3, at St. James's, New Brighton, by the Rev. R. D. Powell, M.A., W. F. Wills, Esq., of London, to Mary, daughter of J. Owens, Esq., of Liscaud, Cheshire.

LAWSON-BARTLETT.—May 4, at the Congregational Church, Middleton-road, Dalston, by the Rev. J. H. Hinson, M.A., the father of the bride, Mr. John Lawson, of Leeds, to Sarah, widow of the late W. F. Bartlett, Esq., of Rose-hill, near Oxford.

TIPPLE-SCOTTER.—May 6, at the Independent Meeting-house, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Gentry, Mr. Thomas Edward Tipple, farmer, of Elmstead, to Frances Hannah, second daughter of Mr. Robert Scotter, farmer, of Southorpe.

ALEXANDER-BETTS.—May 6, at the Congregational Church, Middleton-road, Dalston, by the Rev. Clement Duke, M.A., C. W. Alexander, eldest son of the late Mr. T. Alexander, of Watton, Norfolk, to Emily M. Betts, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Betts, of New Buckenham, Norfolk.

GOODBODY-THOMAS.—May 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Waterbury, by the Rev. T. Wilshire, Mr. R. Goodbody, of Parnston, to Anna, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. W. Thomas.

DEATHS.

ASHTON.—February 8, in her forty-first year, Sarah, the beloved wife of the Rev. Wm. Ashton, of Kyrstian, South Africa, deeply regretted by all who knew her.

QUICK.—April 15, of diphtheria, Georgina Willett Quick, aged four years and five months.—April 22, Richard Puseman Quick, aged three years and four months.—April 30, Carolina Purpin Quick, aged seven years and a half; children of Rev. H. Quick, of Bristol. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."

LARDNER.—April 29, at Naples, Rev. Dr. Dionysius Lardner, late of the City of Paris.

SAUNDERS.—May 1, aged fifty-two, at 7, St. James's-road, Holloway, John Saunders, Esq., solicitor, formerly and for many years a highly respected resident of Sydney, New South Wales.

COOPER.—May 1, at her father's residence, 1, Hanington-street, Barnsbury, Louisa, infant daughter of the Rev. Basil H. Cooper.

LEE.—May 2, at his residence in the College in his ninetieth year, the Very Rev. John Lee, D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

STEWART.—May 2, at Rochdale, Miss Ann Stewart, sister of Andrew Stewart, Esq., Mayor of Rochdale.

LESLIE.—May 4, at Abercorn-place, C. R. Leslie, Esq., R.A., aged sixty-four.

SAIT.—May 6, at 21, York-place, Portman-square, Isaac Sait, Esq., aged sixty-four. For many years a Deacon of Paddington Chapel, much respected, and deeply regretted.

JERROLD.—May 6, Mrs. Jerrold, widow of the late Douglas Jerrold, at her residence, Fairfield Villa, near Broadstairs, Kent. The health of Mrs. Jerrold has been gradually declining since her husband's death, which she survived not quite two years.

NUTSON.—May 8, at her residence, Crescent, Clapham Common, Mary, widow of the late George Nutson, Esq., of Ramsgate, aged seventy-four.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England, which was raised one per cent. the week before last, was again raised one per cent. on Thursday, and now stands at 4½ per cent.

The Stock Market has been quiet during the past week, and has shown signs of improvement. The position of foreign politics is viewed with more calmness; and the public are absorbing stock upon an extensive scale. Consols have been in especial demand for investment. The rebound from the lowest point of the late depression is fully 3 per cent. The improvement has made further progress to-day, the funds being ½ to ¾ per cent. higher than at the close yesterday afternoon. Later the market has been rather heavy, partly owing to the receipt of prices from Paris. Consols, which touched 92 to 92½, are now about 91½ to 91¾. The New Threes and Reduced are 90½ to 91½. Long Annuities, 17½. India Loan Debentures, 93; ditto Loan Scrip, 92½ to 93; ditto Bonds, 20s. to 15s. 6d.; and Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 23s. prem.

In the Discount Market a more settled feeling has prevailed. First-class bills up to six weeks or two months can be negotiated at the Bank minimum. The supply of money at the disposal of the discount establishments is enormous. At the Bank of England the applications have been to a considerable amount, but of an ordinary character.

Foreign securities are rather inactive, but prices are buoyant. Turkish 6 per Cents. are 64 98; ditto New Loan, 54 56. Mexican 163 165. Russian 44 per Cents., 93. Sardinian, 74. Spanish Deferred, 26 26½; and Austrian 5 per Cents., 39½.

The Railway Share Market has exhibited rather more buoyancy, and prices show an improvement of about ½ to 1 per cent. Eastern Counties have advanced to 53 and 53½. Great Northern to 94½ to 95. London and Blackwall to 60. Midland to 93½ to 94. South Western to 86. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 33½ to 34. North Eastern, Berwick, to 84 and 84½; and North Eastern, York, to 69½ to 69¾. Great Western have declined to 51½. North Western to 86½. North British to 51½ to 51¾; and South Eastern to 61. The foreign lines are steady. Lombardo-Venetian are dealt in at 5 to 5½ for the Old Shares, and 4½ for the New. In the Colonial Market East Indian realises 95; and the Debentures have advanced to 98½. Grand Trunk of Canada are rather flat at 30; and Great Western of Canada at 13½.

Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., a highly respectable house in the Australian trade, have been compelled to suspend payment under pressure of the times. The uncovered liabilities are estimated at about 100,000*l.*

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	90½	90½	90½	90½	91½	91½
Consols for Account	90½	90½	90½	90½	91½	91½
3 per Cent. Red.	90½	90½	90½	90½	91½	91½
New 3 per Cent.	90½	90½	90½	90½	91½	91½
Assurances	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
India Stock	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
Bank Stock	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
East India S.S.	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
India Bonds	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
Long Annuities	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½

ADVANTAGES.—A highly respectable lady, who has been afflicted for more than ten years with consumptive symptoms, nervousness, indigestion, and with other internal disorders of a very serious nature, of which she could get no relief, had become restored to health by simple means. She will inform any sufferer of the means by which she has been restored, either on personal application, or on receipt of a directed envelope. Address, Mrs. George Morrison, No. 11, Salisbury-road, Chelsea, S.W.

ADVANTAGES.—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Lancaster, Manchester, &c. The Ointment.—All excruciating pains of the muscles and nerves are relieved with astonishing rapidity by the use of this extraordinary Ointment. The affected parts, previously fomented with warm water, have only to be treated with this soothing agent to obtain instant ease. The Pills assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders. Whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment, the Pills remove the constitutional disturbance, and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely returns, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.

WE QUOTE A FEW MORE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE effected by Dr. Barry's delicious health-restoring Rejuvenating Arabic Food of Indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility. Cure No. 189. Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Dr. Barry's Food in a very short time. W. B. Baxter, Post 181, Fleet-street, London.—No. 4, 208. Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Dr. Barry's health-restoring Food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Playell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk.—No. 32,890. Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Dr. Barry's health-restoring Food. Alex. Stuart, Archbishop of Ross, Edinburgh. (Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Wre, Dr. Shortland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gifford, Dr. Warner, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after

all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£31,046,035
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,436,900
Gold Bullion	16,571,035
Silver Bullion	—
	£31,046,035

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,168,488
Public Deposits	5,468,008
Other Deposits	15,968,971
Seven Day and other	784,760
Bills	—
	£39,983,227

May 6, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, May 6, 1859.

BANKRUPT.

WILCOX, T. and W., Commercial-road, Lambeth, paper manufacturers, May 17, June 16.
LAWSON, A., Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields, and Trinity-square, Brixton, lead merchant, May 12, June 9.
COX, G., and COX, G., jun., Northampton-row, Holloway, bookbinders, May 20, June 17.
CHURCHMAN, T., and THORNLEY, T., Basford, Nottinghamshire, hosiery, May 17, June 14.
PAIN, R., Exeter and Brighton, ironmonger, May 18, June 15.
SHENWOOD, H., Beckett, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, May 21, June 21.
MAYSON, F., Huddersfield, grocer, May 31, June 21.
PENNY, J., Lincoln, merchant, May 23, June 22.
HIGLEY, T. G., Manchester, wholesale druggist, May 19, June 9.

Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

BANKRUPT.

DAVE, A., Camden-terrace, Camden-town, commission agent, May 20, July 1.
COUTLAND, E., Dowgate-wharf, Upper Thames-street, bottle merchant, May 23, June 20.
COLE, J. O., Poplar, fitter and steeple, May 24, June 21.
LETTIE, H. J., Birmingham, tailor, May 23, June 13.
HENDOCK, T., St. Helen's, Lancaster, plumber, May 23, June 15.
STANFORD, J., and STANFORD, T., Wednesday Oak, near Tipton, Staffordshire, washer manufacturers, May 20, June 9.
FROST, J., Derby, silk throwster, May 31, June 14.
PARRY, J., Wern, Carnarvonshire, horse dealer, May 20, June 15.
SCOTT, J., Warrington, corn dealer, May 24, June 21.
HOLDSWORTH, L., Okeham, Ohio, commission merchant and rope and sail maker, May 23, June 15.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE LONDON, Monday, May 9.

We had 2,605 quarters of British wheat and 1,874 sacks of flour arrived coastwise last week, and 2,428 quarters and 16,354 sacks per railway. The foreign supply consisted of wheat—1,920 quarters from Russia, 4,275 quarters from Königsberg, 3,900 quarters from Danzig, 1,455 quarters from Stralsund, 550 quarters from Hamburg, 440 quarters from Holland, 1,373 quarters from Belgium, 5,033 quarters from France, 1,280 quarters from Stralsund, 180 quarters from Stockholm, 540 quarters from Sweden, 2,120 quarters from Russia, 11,364 quarters from Denmark, 1,800 quarters from Norway, 5,600 quarters from Denmark, 1,150 quarters from East Prussia, 61 quarters from Holland, 30 quarters from Königsberg. Flour, 1,100 barrels from Bremen, 235 barrels and 6,306 sacks from France, 200 sacks from Jersey. There was a good supply of wheat from the neighbouring counties at our market to-day. The recent excitement having subsided, English wheat offered 5s to 6s per quarter decline without leading to business, and prices of foreign were nearly nominal. In flour little done, but millers were not disposed to submit to any serious decline. Barley maintained last week's quotations, with a fair sale. Beans and peas 1s to 1s 6d cheaper. The oat trade was quiet and prices 1s lower. Linseed and cake unaltered. The weather is fine and dry, with easterly wind.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat		Wheat	
Essex and Kent, Red	48 to 50	Dantzic	54 to 56
Do White	54 56	Königsberg, Red	54 56
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	54 56
Yorkshire Red	46 50	Rostock	54 56
Barley	32 34	Danish and Holstein	46 54
Barley, malting	36 38	East Prussia	50 54
Distilling	30 32	Petersburg	46 52
Malt (pale)	60 62	Riga and Archangel	—
Beans, mangan	30 32	Polish Odessa	40 45
Peas	—	Marianopol	48 52
Flour	—	Taganrog	50 54
Do	—	Egyptian (U.S.)	46 52
Do	—	American (U.S.)	46 52
Do	—	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Do	—	Königsberg	54 56
Do	—	Danish	46 52
Do	—	East Prussia	50 54
Do	—	Egyptian	22 24
Do	—	Odessa	22 24
Do	—	Beans	—
Do	—	Horse	40 42
Do	—	Pigeon	42 44
Do	—	Egyptian	30 32
Do	—	Peas, White	42 44
Do	—	Oats	—
Do	—	Dutch	30 32
Do	—	Jahde	30 32
Do	—	Danish	19 23
Do	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 23
Do	—	Swedish	34 36
Do	—	Petersburg	22 26
Do	—	Flour, per bar, of 106lbs.	—
Do	—	New York	36 38
Do	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Do	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The price of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 8d; household ditto, 8d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, May 9.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 1,455 head. There was a full average supply of foreign sheep on offer in today's market; but the show of foreign beasts and calves was limited. From our own grazing

districts, about an average time-of-year supply of beasts came to hand in fair condition. Notwithstanding that the attendance of buyers was tolerably numerous, the demand for nearly all breeds of beasts ruled heavy, at a decline in the currency realised on Monday last of 3d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 2,100 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; from Scotland, 340 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 110 oxen, &c. We were somewhat extensively supplied with nearly all breeds of sheep, the general weight and condition of which were good. The mutton trade was in a depressed state, and the quotations were 3d per 8lbs lower. It must be understood that our prices now refer solely to sheep out of the wool. Lambs—the supply of which was good—moved off slowly, and prices had a drooping tendency. About 550 lambs came to hand from the Isle of Wight. Calves were in short supply and sluggish request, at barely late rates. We had a dull sale for pigs, the prices of which were barely supported.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	2	3	6	Pr. coarse woolled	4	6	4	8
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Prime Southdown	4	10	5	0
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	4	Ige. coarse calves	8	10	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6	4	8	Prime small	4	10	5	6
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	4	0	Large hogs	3	0	3	6
Second quality	4	2	4	4	Neat sm. porkers	3	8	4	2

Lambs 5s 2d to 6s 4d.

Suckling calves, 10s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 10s to 22s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 9.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on offer here to-day were only moderate. Prime beef, mutton, lamb, and pork were in fair request, at full prices. Otherwise, the trade ruled heavy, at late rates.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	4	3	6	Small pork	3	10	4	4
Middling ditto	3	8	3	10	Inf. mutton	3	6	4	0
Prime large do.	4	0	4	2	Middling ditto	4	2	4	4
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4	Prime ditto	4	6	4	8
Large pork	3	2	3	8	Veal	4	2	5	2

Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 2d.

POTATOES, BOROUGHS AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 9.—Since Monday no foreign potatoes have reached us, and the receipts of home-grown qualities have been very moderate. Good and fine samples have sold steadily, and prices have had an upward tendency; but all other kinds have moved off slowly, at late rates.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, May 10.

TEA.—The market remains very inactive, but prices are steady. Common congou is quoted 14d per lb.

SUGAR.—Large quantities are advertised for public sale during the week. In the private market the demand is very inactive, prices in most instances showing a downward movement. In the refined market easier prices are current for dried good.

COFFEE.—Scarcely any business has been reported, previous prices being barely supported.

COCOA.—For the finer descriptions there has been a moderate inquiry at about former rates, but inferior qualities are quite neglected.

RICE.—A fair amount of business has been reported in soft grain qualities at former quotations.

SALTPETRE.—The market remains firm at previous values.

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 9.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,423 firkins of butter, and 3,230 hales of bacon, and from foreign ports 12,266 casks of butter and 1,088 hales of bacon. In the Irish butter market the third and fourth Casks arrived sold well at 10s, and 8s to 9s; and a few fine Cinnelms sold at 11s. Best Dutch further declined to 10s. The bacon market ruled firm; prices advanced 1s per cwt, and sales of prime Waterford were effected at 6s to 6s 6d on board, but at the close there was less disposition to purchase.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, May 7.—The supply of most things is now equal to the demand. Grapes are more plentiful, as are likewise ripe strawberries. Oranges fetch 1s 6d and 10s per 100. Nuts of all kinds realise fair prices. Cauliflowers continue to be brought from Cornwall in large quantities. Young cabbages and French beans are plentiful. Rhubarb, asparagus, and sea-kale may be had in abundance. Green peas, beans, new horn carrots, and globe artichokes of foreign growth may still be obtained. Potatoes have not altered in price since our last report. Cucumbers abundant. Out flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, May 9.—Our market continues firm, with a good demand for anything with quality or colour. No foreign hops arrived into the port of London last week.

SEEDS, London, Monday, May 9.—The demand for seeds for present consumption being now closed, prices are quite nominal. There is some little inquiry commencing for parcels of foreign red to hold over; but with little if any on hand, holders do not offer, and values are nominal. In trefoil and white clover there is nothing passing. Canaryseed was without change from last Monday.

WOOL, Monday, May 9.—The commencement of the Italian war has caused a panic in our market, and many descriptions of wool are quite unsaleable. Some sorts that are becoming scarce have met with purchasers at a reduction of from 1d. to 2d. per lb. The colonial wool sales are occupying most attention just now, and the reduction of 3d. to 3d. per lb. is likely to be confirmed, if not increased, during the progress, as the probable stringency in the money market is always detrimental to prices, which are still far from low.

OILS, Monday, May 9.—Lined oil has become heavy, at 24d 10s on the spot. Rape is in moderate request, at 3s to 4s 6d; but cocoa-nut may be purchased on easier terms. In palm very little is doing. Olive, however, is the turn dealer. Most other oils are a slow inquiry. Spirits of turpentine, 45s to 46s; rough, 10s 9d to 11s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, May 7.—The transactions in all kinds of flax have been very moderate, nevertheless prices are supported. The demand for hemp has fallen off, and Petersburg clean has been freely offered at 33s 10s per ton. Coir goods have advanced 30s to 40s per ton. Just rules about stationary.

COALS, Monday, May 9.—Market very firm, at the rate of last day's sale. Hutton's 18s, South Hutton 18s, Lambtons 17s 9d, Kellie 17s, Belmont 15s 6d, Hartley 17s 6d, Wylam 16s 6d, Tanfield 12s 6d.—Fresh arrivals 53; left from last day 48; total 101.

TALLOW, Monday, May 9.—Compared with Monday last, our market is heavy, and prices are drooping. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 56s per cwt. Town tallow 55s nett cash. Rough fat 3s per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED immediately, a YOUNG MAN accustomed to the GENERAL COUNTRY TRADE. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply, J. W. Browns, Warminster.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheatens, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and

CHIMNEY PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 31. 15s. to 33. 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standard, 7s. to 11. 12s.; steel fenders, 2. 15s. to 11. 12s.; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from 2. 15s. to 11. 12s.; chimneys, from 11. 12s. to 20. 12s.; fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to 4l. 4s. The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver. A small useful plate chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread or Brinswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Military Pattern.
12 Table Forks	2 s. d.	2 s. d.	2 s. d.	2 s. d.
12 Table Spoons	1 15 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 15 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 18 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gt. bowl	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 13 0	0 17 0	0 20 0	0 25 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Total	11 14	6 14	11 14	12 14

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and coffee sets, cruet and liqueur trays, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS

—In the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent locking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots, from 15s. 6d. each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2l. 13s. 6d. to 30l.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his limited stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-hangings, &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Sixteen large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.—Established 1820.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET.

Are the Dental Establishments of MESSRS. GABRIEL, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, whilst, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.—ESTABLISHED 1804.

AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct twenty Stamps.

"Messrs. G.'s Improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

PRIMROSE SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S

PRIMROSE SOAP is the most economical and best household Soap for families and laundresses, &c. As much inferior Soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the public are cautioned to observe that the name and address, "John Knight, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, St. George East," is stamped on each bar.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

are the only acknowledged specific for Nervous and general Debility. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, colour to the face, speedily invigorate the most shattered constitution, and being absorbed into the blood, and circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence. In Boxes, 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., free by post.

Prepared only by Mr. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London; and may be had of all medicine vendors. Sent free by post. N.B. Be sure to ask for Prichard's.

GALVANIC INSTITUTE, 31, STRAND.

Entrance in Villiers-street.—These rooms have been opened, under the superintendence of registered qualified Medical Men, for the legitimate application of Galvanism in the treatment of Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Indigestion, &c. Hours of attendance, Twelve to Five (Sundays excepted).

Ordinary Medical Attendant, Mr. J. Smith, Surgeon. Second Edition of Smith's work on Electro-Galvanism, 2s. 6d., by post 3s. 6d.

TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.
(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower
Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Pa-
tentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the
adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED
INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone
frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be
briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—
All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings,
are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied;
a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unobtainable; and a fit,
perfect with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while,
from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the
greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or
rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-
prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of
any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and
retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste
being at the same time wholly provided against by the pecu-
liar nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Gros-
venor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon
square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TEETH—TEETH.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT, and received by the most eminent of the
Faculty.—Mr. LAWRENCE'S IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL
TEETH by the CLEO-PLASTIC process entirely supersede
the Soft Gum, and every substance that becomes putrescent in
the mouth. Their cleanliness, ease, and comfort, render them
available in every case, without springs or wires, at less than
advertised prices.—PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION by
GRADUATED ELECTRICITY is always attended with cer-
tainty and success.—A Treatise on the above methods sent post
free on application. White Gutta Percha Enamel for stopping
decayed Teeth (by self-application) 1s. post free fourteen
stamps.

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PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS in TEN MINUTES
AFTER USE, and INSTANT RELIEF and a RAPID
CURE of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
and all DISORDERS of the BREATH and LUNGS, are in-
sured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

SURPRISING CURE OF ASTHMA OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.
Sir,—I have for the last ten years been afflicted with an
asthma, during which time I have tried every known remedy,
and have had the best medical advice possible for me to get. In
fact, I have spent from 40l. to 50l. on medical advice alone, and
all to no avail; and I gave up all hopes of ever having the
disease removed, until I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's
Wafers. I purchased two small boxes and one large one, three
months since, by which I am now perfectly cured, and beg to
return many thanks.

(Signed) HENRY BISHTON.

To Mr. John J. Williams, Chemist, Tipton.

CURE OF COLD.

From the Rev. Cyril Curteis, Rectory House, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Dear Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in recommending
your Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. On Sunday last I was
suffering from a cold, when I tried your valuable medicine with
the most perfect success.

(Signed) CYRIL CURTEIS.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for
clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most
pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Chemists.
CAUTION.—Every box of the GENUINE medicine has the words
"DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" in WHITE LETTERS on a RED
GROUND in the Government Stamp, and without which words
ALL ARE COUNTERFEITS AND AN IMPOSITION.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, ner-
vousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia,
sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions,
impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids,
headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and
sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough,
asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints
effectually removed by

DR. BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness,
and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally,
as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest
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digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most
enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of
gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Dr. Barry's
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No. 48, 514. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateshead, near Liverpool:
a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous
irritability.—Cure No. 18, 216. Dr. Andrew Ure, of consti-
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THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is
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HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's
Crinutrial, which has for many years been noted all over the
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It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows,
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Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery
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to the many diabolical dyes now advertised, which smell hor-
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CURE of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia,
all its forms, inactivity of the Liver, or Sluggish Circulation.
From the constant demand the price is reduced. Forwarded
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forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; it efficacy
in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is sup-
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Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease
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celebrated PATENT MEDICINES have confided their
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constitute an infallible cure for all cutaneous eruptions and
diseases of the skin, such as scurvy, scrofula, ulcers, boils,
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move from the blood and other fluids the impurities of un-
healthy secretions which so engender disease, and they extract
from the system all traces of mercury and other mineral
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peculiarly beneficial influence upon the vascular system, thus
proving a desideratum long sought for in the medical world;
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CURE for TIC DOLOREUX, or PAIN in the TEETH, FACE,
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quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections.
They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, con-
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The material of which these are made is recommended
by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and
the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support
in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI-
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Rosewood 64 Octaves Pianofortes 20 gs. and upwards.
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OAK HARMONIUMS in French Polished Cases, suitable for small Churches and Chapels, or School-rooms, 10 gs. and upward.

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[COPY.]

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